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Destiny
1856.

aris, from threats of iron, silver, brass,
Joy-thundering cannon, blent with chiming bells,
And martial strains, the full-voiced pæan swells.
The air is starred with flags, the chanted mass
Throngs all the churches, yet the broad streets swarm,
With glad-eyed groups who chatter, laugh and pass
In holiday confusion, class with class.
And over all the spring, the sun-floods warm
In the imperial palace that March morn,
The beautiful young mother lay and smiled;
For by her side just breathed the prince, her child,
Heir to an empire, to the purple born,
Crowned with the Titan's name that stirs the heart
Like a blown clarion—one more Bonaparte.

—*Emma Lazarus, in Scribner.*

Watering the Hills.

"He watereth the hills from His chambers."—Ps. civ., 13.

Oh! the rippling and the foaming,
Falling not from dawn till gloaming,
Where the rapids are descending, as for ages they have done;
On each downward platform taking
Just a moment's rest, then breaking
Into sweet enchanting laughter at the gleeful triumph won;
All the latent echoes waking
With the fun!

Sweeping from their rocky portal,
Robed at once in light immortal,
Bringing infinite revealings from the silences profound;
How the little eddies whiten,
And the longer reaches brighten,
As the showers of brilliant dewdrops on their slivery slopes rebound;
Falling into gems that lighten
All around.

When the sunbeams come unbidden
To behold the marvel hidden,
All the waters take them captive, to adorn their raiment white;
But the rainbow tells the wonder
Of the radiance lying under,
And the sun in regal beauty stoops to claim his own by right,
Till the ripples fall asunder—
Lost in light!

On the brink the mosses glisten,
And the grasses stop to listen
To the never-ending music of the waters flashing by;
Overhead the elm-trees stately,
In their hearts rejoicing greatly
At the springs of welcome coolness that beneath their strongholds lie,
Spread their myriad leaves sedately
To the sky.

When at night the stars assemble
In the far blue heavens, and tremble
At their own reflected splendor, on the torrent borne away,
Then the laughing waves discover
How the moon—earth's timid lover—
Watches for the perfect mirror they have broken in their play;
Watches—with the stars above her—
Till the day.

Through all seasons' varied phrases,
Still the waters speak their praises
Of the Power that sweeps them outward, in their fullness to the deep;
All their rush and tumult guiding,
For each drop a path dividing,
Till in far-off breadths of ocean each its destined place shall keep,
And at last, in calm subsiding,
Fall asleep.

—*Mary Rowles, in Sunday Magazine.*

JACK'S GREAT PERIL.

I never saw such a change in a man in my life! When we last met, Jack—well, I must not give his real name, considering what I am going to relate, so I'll call him Jack Pallant—was, as he had ever been since I knew him, one of the lightest-hearted, cheeriest fellows in the world, full of fun and up to everything, and as gentle and tender as a woman, with the courage of a lion. And now, what did I find him? Even though but three months had elapsed, he had become a grave, dejected, saddened man—in a word, hardly recognizable, either mentally or physically. I was shocked, and of course he saw that I was. He came to see me, indeed, the moment he heard I was in town, that I might learn from his own mouth what had happened, instead of at second-hand.

Jack had always been more or less a spoiled boy—only sons are always more or less spoiled—and having lost his mother when quite a child, it was not wonderful that his poor old dad made much of him. But he had taken the spoiling kindly, and beyond making him perhaps a little idle and thoughtless, it had done him no harm. There was no harm in the fellow; he spent more money than he should, but many young soldiers do that without coming to much grief in the long run, and his father, a soldier before him, regarded the failing leniently, paid his bills and looked pleasant. Beyond adding that he was a rather short, dapper little fellow, I need not say much more about him; I have only to try and put into coherent shape the strange and tragical business which had so fearfully altered him.

He was coming to town one autumn evening for a few days' leave from Gunnershoit, where he was quartered. I can see him as plainly as if I had been there, springing into the first carriage that offered room, without regard to who was in it; for he was the least fastidious of men, without the slightest particle of "hawhaw" pride and nonsense, or that stand-off-ishness of manner, too usual with men in his position; ready to make himself happy wherever he was, or in whatever company.

But it so happened, it appears, on this occasion that he got into an empty carriage; at least he thought so, for it was twilight, and he did not observe for the first moment the figure of a woman, seated in a further corner, dressed in dark clothes and thickly veiled.

The sudden discovery that he was not alone rather startled him for a moment, and it may be, as he said, that the evening before having been a guest night at mess, his nerves were not quite up to their usual tone. He was not the lad, however, to be long in such a situation without making some remark to his fellow-traveler, though in this case an unusual hesitation to do so came over him, owing to her mysterious appearance and extreme stillness. The between-lights of the carriage lamp and the evening sky prevented him from discerning details; but there she sat, perfectly rigid, and with not a vestige of her face visible, through the thick black vail.

"Ahem! ahem!" he said at last, shifting one seat nearer to her and nearly opposite; "I hope I have not intruded on you; I thought the carriage was empty. I may be disturbing you, I fear." He would say anything, in a random sort of way, to break the ice, as he called it.

No answer. A long pause. "Very singular," he thought; and he moved to a seat exactly opposite to the figure, making another commonplace observation. No response, or any movement.

"Asleep, I suppose," he said to himself; and he sat quietly watching her, while the train rattled on for a mile or two. A station was reached and a stoppage made, with the usual accompaniments of screech and whistling and slamming of doors, but without producing any change in the posture of the occupant of the opposite corner. The train again moved on. "Can't be asleep," he muttered. "What's the matter with her?"

The window was shut close; he let it down with a tremendous clatter and bang, remarking that "he hoped, as the evening was fine, the weather warm and the carriage close" (for he declared to me there was a peculiar odor hanging about which struck him from the first) "she would not object to a little air."

Still no reply. Then he said "he feared she was not well. Would she like him to pull the bell for the guard and have the train stopped again?" But nothing he could say or do elicited any sign of life from her.

Jack now became seriously uncomfortable and alarmed on her account. He thought she could not be asleep, but had fainted. Suddenly it crossed his mind that she was dead. Night had now closed in, but as the last tinge of twilight faded from the sky the carriage lamp gained its full power and revealed every object more plainly than hitherto.

Jack leaned toward the motionless form. A long black veil, falling from a close-fitting hat-like bonnet, enveloped nearly the whole upper part of her figure; indeed, on close inspection, it hardly looked like an ordinary veil, but more like a large thin, black silk handkerchief. Her dress was of common black stuff, much worn and frayed, from amid the folds of which appeared the ends of a piece of rope that must have been fastened round her waist; and one hand, encased in an old, ill-fitting black glove, lay placidly on her lap.

Full of uncomfortable sensations, Jack was about to lift the veil, when, for the first time, the figure moved; its hand stole slowly from underneath the folds of the dress, and the veil was gradually lifted and thrown up over the head.

Involuntarily my friend shrank back into the corner of his seat, for a face was revealed to him which no one could have looked upon without a sense of awe. It was that of a woman somewhat past middle age, thin, haggard and pale to a degree which only death could parallel. The features, finely chiseled and proportioned, showed that at one time there must have been supreme beauty, while, though the iron-gray hair looked a little disheveled and unkempt, the glance of the eye was steady, calm and determined.

In this glance lay, chiefly, the awe inspiring expression of the face, for, in addition to the penetrating look, there was a persistencey in it, and at the same time a fascination, quite terrible. It fixed itself upon Jack from the first moment that eye met eye, and for several minutes not a word was spoken on either side. Presently, however, he tried to pull himself together, and to assume his usual light-hearted manner, which had thus for a minute been so strangely and unusually disturbed, and he said, briskly:

"I beg your pardon; I was afraid you were ill."

She slightly bent her head, but spoke not a word, nor withdrew her glance

He felt more and more that it was costing him an effort to be himself. Her slow, stealthy, albeit lady-like demeanor, added greatly to the effect already produced, and a curious sensation was gradually creeping over him, that—impossible as it might seem—that face was not strange to him. Little as he, with his temperament, was given to speculation or introspection, he found himself striving to look back for some event or circumstance in his life which might give him a clew. Had he ever dreamed of such a face, or had he seen it in childhood? He was puzzled, affected, quite put out. And still the deep, penetrating eyes were fixed on his, piercing as it were into his very soul. And the hands! what were they doing? Taking off the gloves as with a set, deliberate purpose; and the long, white, thin, almost claw-like fingers worked strangely and nervously, slowly closing and opening upon the palm, as if preparing to grasp something.

Again he strove to throw off the unpleasant, unusual sensation which had crept over him.

"I can't stand this," he thought; "I was never so uncomfortable in all my life! I must do something, or say something to put a stop to this, to make her take her eyes off me!"

He moved abruptly to the further corner of the carriage, and to the same side on which the woman sat.

"I'll try and dodge her in that way," he said to himself: "she shall not sit and glare at me in this fashion!"

But she too immediately shifted her place, and, rising to her full height, which was very great, went over to the seat exactly opposite to him, never for one single second dropping her eyes from his. He looked out of the window with a vague notion of getting out of the carriage; when suddenly, passing a little station which he recognized, but at which the train did not stop, an idea struck him—an idea after his own heart—a comic idea! He availed himself of it on the instant, and assuming an ease which doubtless sat ill upon him, and which he was far from feeling, he pointed with his thumb back toward the station they had just passed, as he said mysteriously in a hollow voice:

"Do you know that place?"

She seemed to answer in the affirmative by a slight inclination of the head as before.

"Ah! you do. Good! Longmoor," he went on; "then I don't mind telling you a secret." He paused. ("I'll frighten her," he thought.) "Criminal lunatics," he said aloud; "I am one of them. I have just escaped from there!"

He leaned forward, as if to impress her with his words; she also bent forward until her lips almost touched his ear, as she hissed into it:

"So have I!"

With what had already gone before, this put the finishing touch on Jack's uneasiness of mind. It was not, as he said, the mere presence of the woman, or the revelation which his joke had elicited, which scared him, though the circumstance in itself might be unpleasant enough.

"I should have faced it right away from the first, as any man would have done, had it not been for the remarkable influence her face and look had upon me; that unaccountable feeling that she was no stranger to me, it was, that unnerved, and even appalled me."

No sooner had she uttered the words, "So have I," than Jack sprang to the cord communicating with the guard's van, for he felt their truth, and saw in them a key to the whole mystery. But ere his hand had reached the cord, she had seized him round the waist with one arm as with the grip of a vise, and at the same instant he felt one of those terrible hands at his throat.

Every effort to release himself was fruitless; her strength seemed superhuman, and was as far beyond his as was her stature. Her face glowered close down upon his now, still with the same fell expression.

"The only thing I could have done," went on Jack, in describing the scene to me—and just here, he shall speak for himself—"the only means by which I might perhaps have made her relax her hold would have been by aiming one or two tremendous blows with my right fist (which was at liberty) at her face. Had it been a man's, there would have been no hesitation; had it been indeed that of an ordinary woman, at such a pass I should not have hesitated to strike her, to stun her, if I could, by any means; but that face, that I seemed to know so well, yet so mysteriously; I could not raise my hand against it, and, as my arm swung up with the first impulse to deal her a blow, it fell helpless by my side. Vain were my efforts to get her hand away from my throat; there was a terrible swaying to and fro for a minute or two, I felt the grip of the long fingers tightening, and myself choking. Suddenly we fell, the whole carriage seemed to be falling—there was a fearful jerk or two, a strange upheaving of the floor, a tremendous rattle and crash—I appeared to be thrown headlong to some great distance, and—all was darkness!"

The termination of that deadly struggle was brought about in a manner as marvelous and unlooked for as could well have been imagined.

Some fifty souls, say, were traveling in that train—all, save one, in apparent security. Jack's life alone was in danger, when, lo! by one of those marvelous coincidences which do happen at times in the supreme moments of existence, the rescue came, but at the cost of many a life, which but just before would have seemed worth treble the price of Jack's.

At the very instant that his might have depended upon another tightening grip or two from the hand of a maniac a frightful catastrophe occurred to the train. The tire of an engine-wheel broke and half a dozen carriages were hurled down a steep embankment. The scene that succeeded is, unhappily, of too common an occurrence to need more than a word of reference here. Seven passengers were killed outright and double that number slightly or badly hurt, the remainder escaping, as by a miracle, with nothing else than a severe shaking.

My friend was among the shaken. He had been thrown clear of the debris on to a soft, grassy spot, half bank, half hedge; emphatically, his life was saved!

But what followed it was that which caused the suffering—that wrought the terrible change in Jack.

In the darkness of that soft autumn night he strove, foremost among those who had been spared, to render such help as was possible to the less fortunate. When the official assistance came, and fires were set blazing to give light, almost his first care was to try and seek out his dangerous fellow-traveler. In the confusion nobody was prepared, of course, to listen to Jack's account of her, even had he been prepared then to give it. She was not, evidently, moving about among the crowd; he assured himself of that; but supposing her, like himself, to have escaped injury (and he concluded that this was likely), might she not, with the stealth and cunning incidental to her malady, be hiding, and be thus further eluding detention, become, with her homicidal mania, as dangerous to the community at large as some fierce wild animal would be? The thought made him shudder; he must lose no time in assuring himself of her fate.

As soon as an approach to order could be evolved out of that awful chaos, he had convinced himself that she was not among the injured. Then he turned to the dead. His eye fell upon several mutilated and motionless forms, which had been laid in an ominous row at the foot of one part of the embankment. Hers was not among them; he could find no trace of her.

At length, as a sickly dawn was beginning to make the search easier, he endeavored to discover the spot where the carriage he had occupied had fallen, and to retrace his steps (quite to the rear of the train, by the way) to the place where he found himself lying after the catastrophe.

By this time he had made known briefly to some officials that a woman was missing who had been in the carriage with him, and one or two of them followed him in his quest. Presently he realized pretty well where he had been thrown; he all but identified the spot. Then he scrambled through the hedge, and there, on the opposite side, on the sloping bank of a ditch, he beheld, lying quite still, her dark, unmistakable form.

He ran forward, and, bending over her and looking down upon the marble, up-turned face, saw at a glance that there was nothing dangerous about her now—those terrible eyes were closed forever. Except for a slight wound on one temple, whence a little blood had trickled, and the distorted but now rigidly closed hand, which had been so lately at his throat, she looked as calm and uninjured as if she were merely sleeping, while death had restored for a brief period much of that beauty, the traces of which had struck him when her vail was first lifted.

One of the surgeons here came hurrying up, in answer to summons.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed; "here she is, then, at last! Why, she must have been in the train. How on earth did she manage it?"

"Who is she?" inquired Jack, earnestly, with a strange return of the old, inexplicable sensation. "Who is she? You appear to know her. Pray tell me."

"Oh, one of our inmates; she got away yesterday morning; nobody knows how;" was the answer.

"You are from Longmoor, then. How long has she been there? What is her name?"

"Oh, she has been there upward of twenty years, I believe; long before my time."

"And her name?"

"Upon my word, at this moment, I can hardly," went on the doctor, mechanically passing his fingers over one of the pulseless wrists before him, and with a calm hesitation which contrasted strongly with Jack's earnest, impetuous manner, "I can hardly remember. I think she was committed for the murder of her own little girl. It was a sad case, I know. Ah! her name; I have it," went on the doctor suddenly; "her name was Pallant—Rachel Pallant."

Jack sprang from the kneeling posture in which he was as if he had been shot. Why, that was his own dead mother's name! But, pshaw! what of that? Well, it was rather a startling coincidence; that was all. Ay, but was it all? Indeed no!

The inquest led to a revelation. That inquiry fully explained what had been the nature of the influence which the weird, pale face and strange presence had had upon my friend.

The strong but subtle link, which no time or absence can quite sunder, existing between mother and son, had made itself felt the instant those two sat face to face, for the unhappy woman was indeed none other than Jack's own mother

He had never been told—in fact, it had been carefully kept from him. Why run the risk of clouding for life that bright and happy temperament? He was only four years old when the dreadful business happened. Hence he had scarcely known a mother's care; she was lost to him and to the world as completely as if she had died. Nay, death would have been a mercy by comparison, and it was generally assumed that she was dead; only a very few intimate friends knew the truth.

The poor lady's mind had given way suddenly after the birth of a child, who did not live. Within a week, the homicidal mania possessed her; by the merest chance she had been prevented from committing some frightful outrage upon her little boy, my poor friend Jack; and restraint not having been put upon her in time—for her malady had hardly been suspected, so unlooked-for was its appearance—she consummated her deadly propensity upon her eldest child, a girl fifteen years of age—killed her, in a word, as she lay asleep.

And here, after a lapse of twenty years, was the climax and end of the tragedy, as dreadful as anything that had gone before. The order for release, when it came, brought with it as much suffering (to all but one) as had the order for captivity. No wonder that Jack was an altered man. I have never seen a smile on his face since—though I trust that time, with its healing influence, may at least soften the blow.

Length of Human Life.

How long a man can live is a question that has been widely discussed. Americans are generally reckoned to be short-lived, compared with European nations, and they have been in the past; but they are steadily gaining in respect of age, as their material conditions improve and the laws of health are better understood and observed. Several instances have been recorded recently of persons in the United States who have died at 107, 108 and even 110. It is maintained, however, by men who have paid special attention to longevity, that there is no well-accredited instance of any man or woman living beyond 106—that that is the maximum possibility of human endurance. It is more reasonable to suppose that there is a mistake in calculation than that the mentioned limit has been exceeded. In Europe it is a subject of dispute as to what nation lives longest. The distinction has been claimed in turn by the English, French, Germans, Spanish, Italians and Russians. Late statistics prove that the number of people in Europe who are upward of ninety years old is 102 831, of whom more than 60,000 are women. Of those beyond 100, there are 241 women and 161 men in Italy, 229 women and 183 men in Austria, and 526 women and 524 men in Hungary. The percentage of old people is found to be much higher among the Germans than the Slavs. Investigation appears to show that human life has been lengthening in the last twenty years throughout the civilized world.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Planting and Transplanting.

The well-known three requisites for the germination of seeds, says the *Country Gentleman*, are heat, air and moisture, but not light. In a cold soil they remain dormant; if too dry, they will not sprout, and if buried deep and compactly beyond the action of the air, no movement toward growth takes place. The small seeds of weeds often remain in the soil for years when turned under deep by the plow; when brought again to the surface, the new and copious growth which at once takes place has led superficial observers to the erroneous notion that they have sprung up spontaneously. Nurserymen sometimes keep peach stones dormant a year when they happen to have a surplus, by placing them two feet under the soil until needed. The depth for planting must depend largely on the size of the seed; and the general rule has been given to bury them from three to five times as deep as their diameter. This rule will vary somewhat with the nature and condition of the soil. If heavy and moist, the depth should be less than in a light, dry and porous soil. In a moist, well-pulverized soil, most seeds, whether large or small, will grow if merely covered and kept moist; but this condition cannot be commonly continued, as a few dry and warm days will dry the surface of the soil and prevent the germination of the seed. Hence the common practice to vary this rule with circumstances. Corn, planted early in the season when the ground is moist, will grow freely if buried only an inch deep; but under ordinary circumstances two inches will be better. It will find its way freely to the surface after many days when buried six inches below. Early in autumn, when winter wheat is sown or drilled in, the soil is usually much drier than in corn-planting time, and for this reason, although the seeds are smaller than grains of corn, it should be placed at a depth of two inches. In a dry spring corn should be planted deeper than in a wet one, and the old practice of pressing each hill with the hoe, when the work was done by hand, was useful when the soil was dry. When planting is done with a machine, a roller to follow the tube would be useful in dry weather.

In a dry season, as the present has been in many places, much care is required to impart sufficient moisture to seeds when planted. If the particles of soil are dry, the small grains or lumps which compose it will touch the seed only at a few points, and the chances for its germination will be small. Even if moistened by a shower, the water will be conveyed to the seed only at the few points of contact. It is better, therefore, to plant seed after a shower than before it, as the soil is rendered moist and yielding, and, pressing the whole surface of the seed causes germination at once. On this principle, experience has shown that under common conditions seeds grow much better if planted after than before the rain. The exceptions are, when the soil has been so finely pulverized that it cases the seed well on all sides while yet dry; and when the rain is so copious that it fills with water for a sufficient time the interstices which surround the seed.

The Rose Bug Pest.

Another bug has strangely increased in numbers, in the past two years, and it promises to be more troublesome than the enemy of the potato. The rose bug has come upon us in swarms, and it destroys not only our grape and peach crops, but our apples and plums, if unchecked. The best method of checking them it is desirable to learn, if there be any method. We have tried hand picking, whale oil soap, and a variety of agents, but our efforts have been only partially successful. The white hellebore dust is the most effective destroyer, but it is expensive and troublesome to apply. It occurred to us this year to take our grapevines from their supports and lay them close upon the ground when in blossom. This course saved our crop so far as the experiment was tried, and we present the plan for the benefit of grape growers everywhere. The insect cannot or does not reach the blossom when the vines are in this position, and no injury results to the vines during inflorescence. As soon as the fruit is formed, the danger is over, and the vines may be raised and secured to the supports. This we regard as important information, and it should be remembered. Our peach crop we saved this year by passing through the orchard and jarring the trees by a blow with the hand once or twice a day. The insects are detached from the fruit and fall upon the ground, and do not return to the fruit until after a considerable period of time. The better way is to place a sheet under the trees, catch the bugs and destroy them in a pan of whale oil soap suds.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Household Hints.

Glass held level under water may be easily cut with a pair of shears or strong scissors. Cut a little at a time.

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet dishes. It will make the pudding heavy. To clean them wipe them on a dry towel.

In boiling eggs hard put them in boiling water ten minutes and then put them in cold water; it will prevent the yolks from coloring black.

To make macaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender than if put into hot water or stewed in milk.

All milk vessels should, in their last rinsings, have boiling water or hot superheated steam applied, as nothing short will destroy the putrefaction which is abundant in milk vessels not thoroughly cleansed.

To take out tea stains, put the linen in a kettle of cold water; rub the stains well with common castile soap; put the kettle on the side of the stove, to let the water get gradually warm; wash it thoroughly in warm soap suds; then rub the stain again with soap, and boil; then rinse.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea or coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whipping it change to butter.

Small holes in white walls can be easily repaired without sending for the mason. Equal parts of plaster of Paris and white sand—such as is used in most families for scouring purposes—mixed with water to a paste, applied immediately and smoothed with a knife or flat piece of wood, will make the broken place as good as new. As the mixture hardens very quickly, it is best to prepare but a small quantity at a time.

Curious Phenomenon.

At the Cape of Good Hope, near Table mountain, the clouds come down very low now and then without dropping in rain. At such a time, if a traveler should go under a tree for shelter from the threatening storm, he would find himself in a drenching shower; while out in the open space, away from any tree or shrub, everything would be as dry as a bone. Here is the explanation: The cloud or mist is rather warmer than the leaves; and so, when it touches them, it changes into clinging drops which look like dew. Fresh drops keep forming, they run together, and at length the water drips off the leaves like rain. And this process goes on until the clouds lift and the sun comes out again.

The baby oyster is not much bigger than a pin's head at the end of a fortnight, and at three months old only the size of a split pea. In a year it will become as large as a five-cent nickel, and at the end of four years' growth is fit for the market.

Sheridan's Peril.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has been giving a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* some reminiscences of the closing scenes of the war, in which he played a leading part as one of General Lee's corps commanders. We give this extract:

"I had a message from General Lee telling me a flag of truce was in existence, leaving it to my discretion as to what course to pursue. My men were still pushing their way on. I sent at once to hear from General Longstreet, feeling that if he was marching toward me we might still cut through and carry the army forward. I learned that he was about two miles off with his men faced just opposite from mine, fighting for his life. I thus saw that the case was hopeless. The further each of us drove the enemy the further we drifted apart and the more exposed we left our wagon trains and artillery, which was parked between us. Every time either of us broke only opened the gap the wider. I saw plainly that the Federals would soon rush in between us and then there would have been no army. I therefore determined to send a flag of truce. I called Major Hunter, of my staff, to me and told him that I wanted him to carry a flag of truce forward. He replied:

" 'General, I have no flag of truce.'

" 'I told him to get one. He replied:

" 'General, we have no flag of truce in our command.'

" 'Then,' said I: 'Then get your handkerchief, put it on a stick and go forward.'

" 'I have no handkerchief, General.'

" 'Then borrow one and go forward with it.'

" 'He tried and reported to me that there was no handkerchief in my staff.'

" 'Then, Major, use your shirt.'

" 'You see, General, that we all have on flannel shirts.'

"At last, I believe, we found a man who had a white shirt. He gave it to us, and I tore off the back and tail, and rigging this to a stick Major Hunter went out toward the enemy's lines. I instructed him to simply say to General Sheridan that General Lee had written me that a flag of truce had been sent from his and Grant's headquarters, and that he could act as he thought best on this information. In a few moments he came back with Major ——, of Sheridan's staff. This officer said:

" 'General Sheridan requested me to present his compliments to you and to demand the unconditional surrender of your army.'

" 'Major, you will please return my compliments to General Sheridan and say that I will not surrender.'

" 'But, General, he will annihilate you.'

" 'I am perfectly well aware of my situation. I simply gave General Sheridan some information on which he may or may not desire to act.'

"He went back to his lines and in a short time General Sheridan came galloping forward on an immense horse and attended by a very large staff. Just here an incident occurred that came near having a serious ending. As General Sheridan was approaching I noticed one of my sharp-shooters drawing his rifle down upon him. I at once called to him, 'Put down your gun, sir; this is a flag of truce!' But he never raised it. He simply settled it to his shoulder and was drawing a bead on Sheridan when I leaned forward and jerked his gun. He struggled with me, but I finally raised it. I then loosed it and he started to aim again. I caught it again, when he turned his stern white face, all broken with grief and streaming with tears, up to me and said, 'Well, General, then let him keep on his own side!' The fighting had continued up to this point. Indeed, after the flag of truce, a regiment of my men, who had been fighting their way through toward where we were and who did not know of a flag of truce, fired into some of Sheridan's cavalry. This was speedily stopped, however. I showed General Sheridan General Lee's note and he determined to await events. He dismounted and I did the same. Then, for the first time, the men seemed to understand what it all meant. And then the poor fellows broke down. The men cried like children. Worn, starved and bleeding as they were, they had rather have died than have surrendered. At one word from me they would have hurled themselves on the enemy and have cut their way through or have fallen to a man with their guns in their hands. But I could not permit it. The great drama had been played to its end."

A Snake that Killed Cows.

The largest snake ever found in Campbell county, Ky., was killed one day recently on the farm of Mr. Herman Carr, near Cold Springs. Several years ago a traveler along the road bordering upon Mr. Carr's farm reported having seen a snake, at the lowest calculation measuring ten feet, run across the road a short distance in front of him, and disappear in the brush that grew by the fence. The man was advised to join a temperance society, and the whole affair was soon forgotten. Early last spring one of Mr. Carr's cows was found dead in the stall. Although not chained, the animal had the appearance of having been choked to death, its tongue protruding and there being a heavy mark around the neck. The strangest thing was that its eyes were eaten out. All efforts to solve the mystery of its death were unsuccessful. About three days afterward another valuable cow was found dead and similarly mutilated.

One morning Mr. Carr, on going to his stable, was horror stricken by seeing a monster snake coiled about the neck of one of his cows, while the poor animal stood patiently, being hugged to death. At the appearance of Mr. Carr the snake raised its head and darted out its fangs, and then slowly uncoiled itself and glided away beneath a large pile of hay. Mr. Carr at once raised the alarm, and within an hour several dozen persons gathered. The hay was removed with large forks, and when near the center of the stack the snake was found. It was inclined to show fight and not turn tail, but all trouble was ended by a well-directed blow on the head, which laid it still forever. In the den were the remnants of a young pig. When measured the snake was found to be eleven and a half feet in length, and as thick as a man's wrist. The skin will be stuffed and presented to the State Academy of Natural Science.—*Lexington (Ky.) Transcript.*

The Language of Postage Stamps.

The language of postage stamps, instead of flowers, has just been invented. Thus, when a postage stamp has been placed upside down on the left corner of the letter, it means: "I love you;" in the same crosswise, "My heart is another's;" straight up and down, "Good-bye, sweetheart, good-bye;" upside down on the right-hand-corner, "Write no more;" in the center at the top, "Yes." opposite at the bottom, "No;" on the right-hand corner at a right angle, "Do you love me?" in the left-hand-corner, "I hate you;" top corner on the right, "I wish your friendship;" bottom corner on the left, "I seek your acquaintance;" on a line with the surname, "accept my love;" the same upside down, "I am engaged;" at a right angle in the same place, "I long to see you;" in the middle at the right-hand edge, "Write immediately."

While this is all very good as far as it goes, those who put a postage stamp on any but the upper-right-corner of an envelope, must hold themselves responsible for all the swearing of the post-office clerks.—*Albany Press.*

William H. Vanderbilt controls 3,620 miles of railway, and employs 27,706 men, who receive some $1,178,000 salary each month.

TIMELY TOPICS.

An article in the New York *Sun* says that Holyoke, Mass., is the great center of the paper trade of this country. The town contains 20,000 inhabitants, of whom 4,000 are employed in the seventeen large paper mills of the place. The capital invested in the paper trade at Holyoke is estimated at about $5,000,000, and there are annually produced about 36,500 tons of paper. The mills are run by water power.

Henry Face killed the young man who had wronged his daughter, at Clerkenwell, England, and public sentiment favored him so strongly that a fund was raised to support his family during the year and a half of imprisonment to which he was sentenced. His escape from a worse punishment was regarded as lucky, and he went to prison in good spirits. But his daughter taunted him with being a murderer, and in consequence of that he hanged himself in his cell.

An association, under the name of the "Jasper Monumental Association," has been formed at Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of erecting a monument to Sergeant Jasper, who on the 9th day of October, 1779, fell in the attack of the American forces on Savannah. The sergeant's exploit in leaping over the ramparts of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, during the hottest part of the British attack at that place, and fixing anew the flag which had been shot from its staff, will be remembered as one of the most stirring episodes of the Revolutionary war.

A Missouri farmer has been figuring on the damage done by dogs in that State. In thirty-two counties 10,602 sheep have been killed. He estimates the number of dogs in thirty-two counties to be 462,000; that a hog will thrive on the food necessary to support an able-bodied dog, and at the end of the year weigh 200 pounds; therefore, if the food for these 462,000 dogs was given to the hogs, it would make 92,000,000 pounds of pork, worth at least six cents a pound, or $4,550,000—nearly twice the value of all the school-houses in the State, and more than twice the amount used by the State for school purposes.

The streets of London, England, have been recently placarded with an advertisement stating that "the art of begging is exhaustively taught in six lessons by Prof. Lazarus Rooney, who begs to inform the public that he has founded a college for theoretical and practical instruction in medicancy." Among other practical appliances for the profession the professor announces that he keeps on hand artificial wounds and sores, assorted braces of twins, trained dogs for blind men, crutches for cripples, and surgical bandages for wounded impostors. Information is afforded respecting the most lucrative streets and neighborhoods.

The London correspondent of a Liverpool newspaper says: "The papers announced the other day that, owing to an accident in the machine-room, the extra double number of the *Illustrated Lonond News*, advertised to appear, would be unavoidably postponed for one day. As a matter of fact, the 'accident' was a literary, not a mechanical one, the proprietor canceling several thousands of printed copies rather than allow the publication of an article by one of its editors, reflecting, as he conceived, with ill-timed severity and offensiveness on the family of the Prince Imperial. Instantly, on perusing the article, Mr. Ingram ordered 'stop press,' sacrificing over £2,000 to this delicacy of feeling."

The classification of a company at one of the seaside hotels, by a child who had not troubled herself to remember names, has a great deal of significance. To her they were "the lady who whines as if she were going to cry;" "the lady who talks about her headache;" "the lady who scolds the children for making a noise, and who plays the piano so much herself;" "the kind lady who speaks to all the strangers;" "the happy lady who draws pictures and lets us look over her shoulder;" "the young man who thinks he is handsome;" and "the boy who always offers to take you out in his boat when nobody else will take you." Truly, many things which are thought to be hid by the wise and prudent are revealed unto babes.

The maddest newspapers of the present time are those which are published in the Austrian lunatic asylums. Contributions are received from all the inmates who have either hobbies or grievances. Those who are afflicted with any monomania whatever may explain their delusions and support their convictions by argument and example. The logic employed in an article of a recent issue by one gentleman to disprove the belief of another that his beard was of heather and required constant watering, was so faultless and incisive as to have done credit to a Regius Professor of Moral Philosophy. Alas! he himself firmly believed that his own nose was made of sugar, and to prevent its getting wet, and consequently melting away, always drank through a straw.—*New York Tribune.*

Even princes sometimes starve to death. Recently, the St. Petersburg papers announced the death from sheer starvation of Prince Serge Michaelovich Galitzin, employed as a censor of books, and removed by "supreme orders" to Odessa, where he took lodging in the house of a carpenter, occupying a dark, damp room, of such limited dimensions that his coffin could not be got into it. An inquir elicited the fact that for months he had subsisted on dry bread, with occasionally a morsel of cheese or an apple. He left no effects save the rags on him when he died. His mother is a wealthy dame, resident in Moscow, where she owns several houses, a fine mansion surrounded by a park and a fashionable nunnery. His wife—for the unfortunate nobleman was married—hastened from Moscow to attend the funeral, but was too late.

Physical Exercise.

Our greatest blessing is good health; and none can question but that our ailments are too often caused by improper food, neglect of bodily exercise, and frequently from injudicious and persistent drugging. When our organs have by over-exertion become weakly, and their functions slow and imperfect, rest and repose would seem to be required by them: but no! instead of this it is the application of the whip and the spur Let us for a moment glance at the business and professional man. Does he give a thought to his health in his ambitious race for wealth? Take the so-called sporting man: his motto is, too often, "A short life and a merry one." These illustrations, and others which we could quote we regret to say, preclude almost anything like a rational treatment of the cause of physical exercise.

Yet, notwithstanding our rather somber reflections, it is still a gratifying truism, that athletic exercises with us are already assured of a bright future. They are becoming, day by day and hour by hour, more popular with the masses of the American people of all degrees and ages; their meetings, both indoors and on the greensward, are patronized and indorsed to an extent hitherto unknown in our fair land; and it is assuredly a great satisfaction for this generation to know that the inevitable and never-failing result will be the production of a more perfect race of men, both intellectually and physically, resulting from their being endowed, as they will be, with that *sine qua non*—the glory of perfect manhood—"a sound and vigorous mind in a healthy body."—*Brentano's Aquatic Monthly.*

NEW POSTAL RULES.

Modifications in Rates of Postage and Classification of Matter.

By the provisions of recent acts of Congress, as construed by the Postoffice Department, various important modifications have been made in rates of postage and in the classification of mail matter. As these changes will largely affect the mercantile, insurance and other interests and as they are at present but imperfectly understood, the subjoined detailed information upon the subject has been obtained by a New York paper through inquiry at the postoffice. It may be relied upon as being in accord with the latest official rulings and decisions of the department, and as absolutely correct. The rate on commercial papers, insurance documents, papers in legal proceedings, etc., when partly in print and partly in writing, has heretofore been the same as on letters, viz., three cents per hal ounce. All such articles have now, with the exceptions mentioned, been assigned to the third class of mail matter, and as such are chargeable with postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, when sent in unsealed envelopes or wrappers. The exceptions are: If such articles contain writing in the nature of personal correspondence, or are in themselves the representatives of a monetary value. In these cases they become first class mail matter, and, as such, are chargeable with letter rates of postage. According to the last rulings of the department (which reverse a number of those recently made under the same law), the specific examples of the exceptions to third class matter are: Insurance policies signed and in force, daily insurance reports, insurance transfers, notices of premiums due, assignments, transfers, applications for insurance, promissory notes, attached to premiums or not, and all notices from local agents to policy holders respecting renewals, cancellations, receipts or other kindred matter; also, all signed notes, checks, drafts, deeds, bonds, bills of lading, receipted bills, and signed receipts of all kinds. Insurance policies, canceled or incomplete; unreceipted bills, invoices and monthly statements may all be sent at third class rates of postage.

The former restrictions as to writing in books have been removed, to the extent of permitting a simple manuscript dedication, or form of presentation, to be written on the covers or blank pages. Manuscript for publication, when accompanied by proof sheets, may be sent at third class rates; but, unless so accompanied, is chargeable at letter rates. Architectural and other drawings made by hand, heretofore charged at letter rates, are now assigned to the fourth class, and may be sent on payment of postage at one cent per ounce, as may also original paintings in oil or water colors, etc. Chromos are rated as third class matter unless mounted on cloth or pasteboard, in which case they belong to the fourth class. Postage and revenue stamps are now in the fourth class.

Articles of glass, formerly excluded from the mails, may now be sent at fourth class rates (one cent per ounce), provided they are secured so as to guard against injury to other mail matter in case of breakage, and are boxed in accordance with certain instructions contained in the United States Postal Guide. Original packages of tobacco and boxes of cigars and other articles sealed by internal revenue stamps, which were formerly charged at letter rates, are now placed in the fourth class by a decision of the department, which states that they "will regard the stamp placed over the cover or opening of such packages as evidence that no matter is contained therein which is subject to letter rates of postage.

All persons who desire to avail themselves of the concessions noted above will understand that they involve certain drawbacks. For example, with the single exception of the packages sealed by internal revenue stamps, all mail matter not sent at letter rates must be left open to inspection by the postoffice authorities. No articles, other than letters and postal cards, can be returned to the senders on request; nor forwarded to other offices, unless again fully prepaid, in case the persons addressed have removed; nor can they be advertised; but, if found undeliverable or uncalled for, they will be sent to the dead letter office. Mail matter of the third and fourth classes is not assorted and put up with, or in the same manner, as letters, being placed loose in canvas sacks and not in locked pouches; and, of course, whenever it is necessary, on account of unusual accumulation of mail matter or for other reasons, to give preference in dispatch, it is always accorded to letter mail.

Thoreau's Thoughts.

Woe to him who wants a companion, for he is unfit to be the companion even of himself.

That virtue we appreciate is as much ours as another's. We see so much only as we possess.

The blue sky is a distant reflection of the azure serenity that looks out from under a human brow.

What does education often do? It makes a straight-cut ditch out of a free meandering brook.

Do you know on what bushes a little peace, faith and contentment grow? Go a-berrying early and late after them.

There is nowhere any apology for despondency. Always there is life while life lasts, which, rightly lived, implies a divine satisfaction.

Cheap persons will stand upon ceremony, because there is no other ground; but to the great of the earth we need no introduction, nor do they need any to us.

What is peculiar in the life of a man consists not in his obedience, but his opposition to his instincts; in one direction or another he strives to live a supernatural life.

When we cease to sympathize with, and to be personally related to men, and begin to be universally related, then we are capable of inspiring others with the sentiment of love for us.

No fields are so barren to me as the men from whom I expect everything but get nothing. In their neighborhood I experience a painful yearning for society which cannot be satisfied, for the hate is greater than the love.

Make the most of your regrets; never smother your sorrow, but tend and cherish it till it come to have a separate and integral interest. To regret deeply is to live a fast. By so doing, you will be astonished to find yourself restored once more to all your emoluments.

Whatever your sex or position, life is a battle in which you are to show your pluck, and woe be to the coward. Whether passed on a bed of sickness or in the tented field, it is ever the same fair flag, and admits of no distinction. Despair and postponement are cowardice and defeat. Men were born to succeed, not to fail.

A Queer House.

An eccentric Englishman has recently built a house in the Quarter Tivoli for the residence of himself, his wife and eight children, which is the talk of all Paris. It is circular, and has neither door nor window externally. The approach to it is from the ground floor on to the roof by means of a ladder, which is moved up and down by machinery similar to that of a drawbridge. There is only one floor, and that contains eighteen apartments, more or less small in dimension, looking into the center, which is lighted from above by a glazed cupola. One stove for all these rooms is in the middle, and in summer its place is to be occupied by an exquisite parterre of flowers. A circular balcony, open to all the apartments, surrounds this space. The motive for this oddity is, of course, only known to the author of it, but everybody can see that two points are gained by it—immunity from the taxes on doors and windows, and a perfect preventative of any attempt at burglary.

Preventing the Spread of Disease.

The commission of experts appointed by the National Board of Health of the United States to prepare a circular embodying familiar instructions for disinfection has made a report to the board. The report is as follows:

Disinfection is the destruction of the poisons of infectious or contagious diseases. Deodorizers are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not necessarily bear an odor. The disinfectants to be used are: First, roll sulphur for fumigation; second, sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in water in the proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, for soil, sewers, etc.; third, sulphate of zinc and common salt dissolved together in water in the proportion of four ounces of salt to the gallon for clothing, bed linen, etc. The commission exclude carbolic acid, for the reason that it is difficult to secure the proper quality, and it must be used in large quantities to be of service. In using disinfectants in the sick room, the most available agents are fresh air and cleanliness. The towels, clothing, bed linen, etc., should, on removal from the patient and before they are taken from the room, be placed in a pail or tub of the zinc solution, boiling hot if possible. All discharges should either be received in vessels containing copperas solution, or, when this is impracticable, should be immediately covered with copperas solution. All vessels used about the patient should be cleansed with the same solution. Unnecessary furniture, especially that which is stuffed—carpets and hangings—should, when possible, be removed from the room at the outset; otherwise they should remain for subsequent fumigation and treatment. Fumigation with sulphur is the only practicable method of disinfecting the house. For this purpose the rooms to be disinfected must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding and other articles which cannot be treated with zinc solutions should be opened and exposed during fumigation as directed below: Close the room as tightly as possible, place the sulphur in iron pans, supported on bricks, contained in tubs containing a little water, set it on fire by hot coals or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol, and allow the room to remain closed for twenty-four hours. For a room about ten feet square at least two pounds of sulphur should be used; for larger rooms proportionately increased quantities. Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cesspools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with copperas solution. The copperas solution is easily prepared by hanging a basket containing about sixty pounds of the copperas in a barrel of water. It is best to burn articles which have come in contact with persons sick with contagious or infectious diseases. Articles too valuable to be destroyed should be treated as follows: Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, etc., should be treated with the boiling zinc solution, introduce piece by piece, secure thorough wetting and boil for at least half an hour. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bedcovers, beds and other articles which cannot be treated with the solution should be hung in the room during fumigation, their surfaces thoroughly exposed and pockets turned inside out. Afterward they should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken.

The First Ride Through a Canyon.

Two adventurous miners recently took a ride through the Big Horn canyon, in the Yellowstone region, never before traversed by man. Had they been able graphically to describe their adventure they would have told a tale seldom equaled in thrilling incidents. Wishing to save two hundred miles' travel around the mountains they concluded to try the canyon. With some tools they had in their mining camp they built a frail craft at the bottom of the canyon, having previously taken down their material of red cedar. The boat was made twelve feet long, three feet wide, and upon trial was found to carry its cargo of freight and passengers admirably. So one morning they untied it and pushed into the current. The rush of the river, which before starting was almost deafening, was terrible as the boat started on its journey through this unknown gorge. To go back was impossible; to climb the solid limestone walls which rose five hundred feet above their heads, where a narrow streak of light lighted up their course, was not to be entertained as a means of escape; through they must go, trusting to their ability to avoid rocks and to the strength of their craft to run the rapids which they met at every bend of the canyon. The loudest halloo was heard as a whisper. Grottos, caves, unknown recesses of nature were passed by these hardy navigators. In places flocks of mountain sheep, startled by the appearance of the curiosity rushing by below them, would run along a ledge of rocks, jump from crag to crag, where footing for man would be impossible, and disappear. Evening coming on they attempted to tie up for the night. They worked the boat close to shore, jumped out, and away went the craft carrying the guns and provisions. With starvation behind them and hardly a foothold before them their chances of keeping on were doubtful, when they luckily found two logs, which they lashed together with their belts, and again trusting to the river and still more dangerous rocks they set out to search for their boat, which they found two miles below, where it had stopped in an eddy. On the afternoon of the third day, while wondering how much longer the Big Horn canyon could possibly be, they suddenly shot out into the beautiful Big Horn valley, with Fort C. F. Smith on their right.

Blondin at Brussels.

After a retirement of many years, Blondin, the wonderful rope-walker and "Hero of Niagara," recently made his reappearance in public by giving a number of performances at the "Zoological Gardens" of Brussels, Belgium. All doubts about his identity were at once dispelled by a series of most astounding, almost miraculous feats on the tight-rope, calling forth unexampled outbreaks of enthusiasm mixed with a feeling of terror on the part of the lookers-on.

The rope, 240 feet in length, had been stretched at a considerable height across the lake. Blondin opened the performance by appearing on the rope in the paraphernalia of a Roman warrior, bowing to the spectators, who scarcely ventured to applaud him, being not a little concerned about the daring man.

After changing his costume for that of an acrobat he commenced a series of wonderful feats that kept the audience spell-bound. He would lie down, stretching himself, his whole length, then he would make a daring somersault, after which he would sit down on one leg, looking to the ground as unconcernedly as if he were resting quietly in an easy-chair on *terra firma!*

He then walked out to the middle of the rope, blindfolded, and with his body entirely wrapped up in a big bag, to form a dance. The greater part of the spectators were not a little glad when he was through with this most dangerous terpsichorean act. To quiet the excited minds of the weak-nerved part of the public, he introduced his comic feat of baking an omelet in the air. He appeared in the robes of a cook, with a small stove and all kinds of culinary utensils. Presently he kindled a fire, put a pan on the stove, and in less than no time the omelet was ready. He threw it down, and a number of the spectators had a taste of it.

"Can you see the whole of me?" asked a fellow who wanted an entire view of the photographer. "Oh, yes, sir," was the reply, "I can see scarcely anything else except the hole. You had better close it." The fellow instantly shut his mouth

The Owl's Matins.

Behold the East with gates ajar,
Through which the morning peeps
Hail, dawning light and fading star!
Awake the world that sleeps!
Sing heigh ho! to whit, to whoo!
Fair Phœbus upward leaps.

The glow-worm pales her amorous light
The fire-fly flickers dim.
The god of day shuts out the night,
And lights the ocean's rim.
Sing heigh ho! to whit, to whoo!
The world awakes to him.

In flaming glow his orbit see,
High o'er the mountain crest,
Drips sparkling light from out the sea
And lights the owlet's nest.
Sing heigh ho! to whit, to whoo!
I take my flight to rest.

—*Christopher C. Merritt.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Love can excuse everything but a missing shirt-button.

The letter D is truly an old salt—has been following the C for years.

James Liar and Henry Slander are two of the best citizens of Dubuque Iowa.

Look out for a policeman, or any other man for that matter, who is dressed up to kill.

During 1878 there were 187 miners killed and 602 injured in the Pennsylvania coal mines.

There are said to be only four words in the English language ending in c-i-o-n. What are they?

The number of colored persons who have emigrated to Kansas from the youth, thus far, will not exceed 7,000.

We see a great deal about "spelling reform" in our exchanges. We don't think "reform" is very hard to spell.—*Norristown Herald.*

There is a man in this city so averse to being dunned for his bills that he can't bear to see a crowd "collect" in the street.—*Boston Gazette.*

The man who got into a barber-chair, pinned the newspaper round his neck and began to read the towel may justly be called absent-minded.

Men spend their lives in heaping up colossal piles of treasure, which stand at the end like the pyramids in the desert sands, holding only the dust of kings.

A house in the Avenue de Clichy, Paris, was lately struck by lightning, which first followed a water-pipe to the earth, and then reascended to the fourth story.

How many useful hints are obtained by chance, and how often the mind, hurried by her own ardor to distant views, neglects the truths that lie open before her.

Pride is seldom delicate; it will please itself with very mean advantages; and envy feels not its own happiness but when it may be compared with the misery of others.

Look not upon the watermelon core when it is red, and tackle it not heartily just before going to bed. A word to the wise is "nuff ced."—*Cedar Rapids Republican.*

Kansas has now 559 churches, 69 of which are Baptist, 59 Congregationalist, 33 Lutheran, 22 Episcopal, 125 Methodist, 99 Presbpterian, and 15 United Presbyterian.

The *Railroad Gazette* says that John Houghtaling, of Rochester, is the oldest railroad conductor in the United States. He has served forty-three years, and is now poor and disabled.

Sh! Don't give it away. We keep a bottle with a stick in it constantly on our table. And we find that it adds much to lighten our editorial labors. It paste to keep it.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Editors who are bothered with fellows who just "drop in to see the papers" now save all the papers from the yellow fever districts and let the fellows read them. It's an unfailing remedy.—*New York Express.*

The editor of the Hastings (Minn.) *New Era* was attacked in his office, recently, by three masked men, but he escaped from their clutches and now gives notice that he will be prepared to receive company at all hours.

A gentleman learned in the origin of social customs was asked the meaning of casting an old shoe after a newly-married couple as they start on the trip. He said, "To indicate that the chances of matrimony are very slipper-y."

Teacher, to boy who has to be corrected frequently—"Can you tell me where the Blue Ridge is?" Boy (rubbing his shoulder)—"No, but I can tell you where the black-and-blue ridge is."—*Saturday Night.*

When yesterday I asked you, love,
One little word to say,
Your brother interrupted us;
So please say yes-ter-day.

—*Norristown Herald.*

A woman in Cincinnati was arrested not long ago for horrible cruelty to her adopted daughter, aged sixteen, whom she had been accustomed to beat terribly with a whip and then put red-pepper pods and brine upon the wounds. She also is said to have crushed the nails on the feet of the girl with a hammer and to have inflicted other terrible cruelties.

Two boys in Westphalia, aged sixteen thirteen, lost their parents by death, and were so sorrowful that they concluded to die too. They wrote a will disposing of their money and playthings. Then the elder killed his brother with a hammer, after which he swallowed poison, opened a vein in his wrist, and shot himself through the heart.

The small, meek-looking wife of Tom Cottrell, a Missouri horse thief, followed him weeping out of a St. Joseph court room, after his trial and conviction. In the corridor she flew at the sheriff like a tigress, threw him on the floor, and thus enabled the prisoner to mount a mule and escape.

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,"
There is a witchery in summer's kiss,
There is a spell that charms our tend'rer moods
When day brings on the twilight's benefice.
There is a richness in the morning chant
Of birds just wakened from a night's repose,
There is a something in the onion plant
That's uncongenial to the average nose.

—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The editor who can cause the names of two subscribers to be written down where only one was written before, is greater than the man who invented the patent inside system.—*Quincy Modern Argo.* And the man who invented the "patent inside system" enabled thousands of editors to write down the names of two subscribers "where only one was written before." You'll have to acknowledge that fact after Dooley considering it.—*Monthly Union.*

Nothing is more saddening than an ineffectual and proud intercourse with those of whom we expect sympathy and encouragement. I repeatedly find myself drawn toward certain persons but to be disappointed. No concessions which are not radical are the least satisfaction. By myself I can live and thrive, but in the society of incompatible friends I starve. To cultivate their society is to cherish a sore which can only be healed by abandoning them.

The Family Hammer.

There is one thing no family pretends to be without. This is a hammer. And yet there is nothing that goes to make up the equipment of a domestic establishment that causes one-half as much agony and profanity as a hammer. It is always an old hammer with a handle that is inclined to sliver, and always bound to slip. The face is as round as a full moon, and as smooth as glass. When it strikes a nail full and square, which it has been known to do, the act will be found to result from a combination of pure accidents.

The family hammer is one of those rare articles we never profit by. When it glides off a nail head, and mashes down a couple of fingers, we unhesitatingly deposit it in the yard, and observe that we will never use it again. But the blood has hardly dried on the rag before we are out of doors in search of that hammer, and ready to make another trial. The result rarely varies, but we never profit by it. The awful weapon goes on knocking off our nails and mashing off joints and slipping off the handle, to the confusion of the mantel ornaments and breaking the commandments, and cutting up an assortment of astounding and unfortunate antics without let or hinderance. And yet we put up with it, and put the handle on again, and lay it where it won't get lost, and do up our mutilated and smarting fingers, and if the outrageous thing should happen to get lost we kick up a regular hullabaloo until it is found again. Talk about the tyrannizing influence of a bad habit! It is not to be compared to the family hammer.—*Young Scientist.*

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 11, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
DANIEL O. BARR, of Allegheny.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters must be assessed two months preceding the election, that is, on or before Thursday, September 4th.

Voters must have paid a state or county tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4th.

Members f Democratic state, county, and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for the district, on

Saturday, 13th of September, 1879,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock, p. m., and close at 6 o'clock, p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court house, at Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate a candidate for JURY COMMISSIONER, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it.

The number of delegates to which such district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows:

Bellefonte N W	2	Harris township	2
S W	2	Howard "	2
W W	1	Huston "	1
Howard boro	1	Liberty "	2
Milesburg "	1	Marion "	2
Philipsb'rg "	3	Miles "	5
Unionville "	1	Patton "	1
Beaner township	3	Penn "	6
Boggs "	3	Potter " n'th	3
Burnside "	1	" s'th	4
Curtin "	1	Rush "	2
College "	2	Snowshoe "	2
Ferguson " old	3	Spring "	4
" " new	1	Taylor "	1
Gregg "	5	Union "	1
Halfmoon "	1	Walker "	4
Haines "	4	Worth "	1

The delegate election, in all cases, to be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the party heretofore adopted, except as to the time of opening and closing, which is as above stated. The following are the rules:

1st. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock, p. m., on said day, continuing until six o'clock, p. m.

2d. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted, viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

3d. Every qualified voter of the district, who, at the late general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the person voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle provided for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but members of the election board have access.

5th. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth, nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegates, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such elections shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; when list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

7th. Whenever from any district qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaints the alleged facts shall be especially set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaints shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the Convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the Convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the Convention shall proceed immediately upon the call of the yeas and nays to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of yeas and nays, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In Convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the third ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

11th. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote or to any person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secured to him or to any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any further convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

13th Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined.

14th That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

By order of the Committee-
D. F. FORTNEY, Chairman.

COMMITTEE TO HOLD THE DELEGATE ELECTION.

1. Bellefonte Borough, North ward—D. Z. Kline, Chairman; D. W. Woodring, Bart. Galbraith.
2. Bellefonte Borough, West ward—Wm. Harper, Chairman; C. Derr, W. A. Tobias.
3. Bellefonte Borough, South ward—Arthur Brown, Chairman; Augustus Schnell, Dr. J. H. Dobbins.
4. Millesburg Borough—Dr. Joseph Adams, Chairman; E. H. Carr, Michael McLaughlin.
5. Unionville Borough—A. T. Leathers, Chairman; J. C. Smith, C. H. Cambridge.
6. Howard Borough—Howard Brickley, Chairman; A. J. Gardner, R. V. Shaffer.
7. Philipsburg Borough—L. G. Lingle, Chairman; R. E. Munson, C. A. Faulkner.
8. Benner Township—Uriah Stover, Chairman; Daniel Kerlin, Robert Corl.
9. Boggs Township—Joseph L. Neff, Chairman; Wm. Marks, Edward Johnson.
10. Burnside Township—Oscar Holt, Chairman; Wm. Hipple, Sabastian Fisher.
11. College Township—Michael Grove, Chairman; D. F. Taylor, James Gilliland.
12. Curtin Township—Wm. Mann, Chairman; David B. DeLong, Conrad Singer.
13. Ferguson Township, old precinct—Albert Hoy, Chairman; Levi Kreps, A. J. Orndorf.
14. Ferguson Township, new precinct—O. M. Sheets, Chairman; John H. Gates, Simon Ward, Sr.
15. Gregg Township—William A. Kerlin, Chairman; Joseph Smith, Jacob McCool.
16. Haines Township—J. C. Stover, Chairman; Michael C. Fedler, Wm Bright.
17. Half Moon Township—Ellis Lytle, Chairman; John Ward, A. T. Gray.
18. Harris Township—Fergus Potter, Chairman; Jacob Weber, Jr., Michael Hess.
19. Howard Township—William Yearick, Chairman; Michael Confer, John D. Hall.
20. Huston Township—Daniel Irwin, Chairman; Jerry Merrit, H. G. Cronister.
21. Liberty Township—Wm. H. Gardner, Chairman; John A. Stover, Richard Kunes.
22. Marion Township—Isaac S. Fraine, Chairman; Josiah Hoy, John McCauley.
23. Miles Township—Cyrus Brumgard, Chairman; A. E. Wolf, W. J. Carlin.
24. Patton Township—Agnew Sellers, Chairman; George Pottsgrove, Geo. W. Rumbarger.
25. Penn Township—F. P. Musser, Chairman; J. H. Reifsnyder, P. H. Stover.
26. Potter Township, north precinct—John Shannon, Chairman; B. H. Arney, Jacob Wagner, Jr.
27. Potter Township, south precinct—Wm. From, Chairman; Wm. Jordan. W. W. Spangler.
28. Rush Township—T. J. Dunkle, Chairman; Jas. Dumbleton, Barney Coyle.
29. Snow Shoe Township—J. H. Holt, Chairman; Ed. Nolan, John Uzzle.
30. Spring Township—G. P. Gentzel, Chairman; Ed. Woods, T M. Barnhart.
31. Taylor Township—Samuel Hoover, Chairman; Hiram Blowers, Benjamin Fink.
32. Union Township—John H. Stover, Chairman; Jesse Fredricks, John G. Hall.
33. Worth Township—George R. Williams, Chairman; John Jones, Owen McCann.
34. Walker Township—Samuel Decker, Chairman; Ambrose McMulton, Solomon Peck.

The indicted roosters at Harrisburg, Kemble & Co., have had a farcial indictment of Wolf, Silverthorn and Short, by the grand jury, members of the legislature for having prominently assisted in the exposure of corruption in connection with the attempted passage of the Pittsburg Riot Claims bill. A short time before the Legislature investigation was begun Representative Rumberger informed Silverthorn that he could make $750 by voting for the bill; that he (Rumberger) had been offered $1,500, and that he would divide the amount equally between them. Silverthorn thereupon asked Wolfe and Short, two of his intimate friends, whether he should act the detective, and try and get at the bottom of the corruption. Short hesitated to advise him, but Wolf urged him not only to agree to vote for the bill for a pecuniary consideration, but to make every possible endeavor to get some of the money in his hands, in order that indubitable evidence might be obtained of the corrupt means being used by the lobby. If he procured the money he was to exhibit it to the House and disclose all the facts in his possession.

At Rumberger's request Silverthorn accompanied him to Kemble's room in a Harrisburg hotel, when, according to Silverthorn's testimony, Kemble offered to ratify the bargain made by Rumberger that Silverthorn should receive $750 When Rumberger introduced his friend to Kemble he handed the latter a piece of paper on which appeared the figures "750." Silverthorn, to show that he meant to carry out the negotiations, voted for one of the important amendments to the bill proposed by the Speaker of the House, but, not getting the promised money, Silverthorn voted with the enemies of the $4,000,000 bill, and soon after gave a full history of his experience.

In participating in this scheme to bring corruption to light the Grand Jury say Wolfe, Silverthorn and Short are guilty of "Conspiring to advise and promote corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania." The presentment is regarded as not only farcical but utterly inconsistent with their action yesterday in ignoring two bills against Kemble and Salter for conspiracy. The District Attorney asked for the issuance of process against Wolfe and his associates, but Judge Pearson proposes to give the matter careful consideration before acting upon it.

At a workingmen's meeting held in New York city on Sunday the chairman propounded the question, "Who ever heard of a tramp before the republican party came into power?" There was no response to the inquiry.

As signs of the improving times we copy the following items:

The Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia, expect to turn out over 300 locomotives this year.

Anderson & Co's steel works at Pittsburg are running three setts of hands and are pushed to all orders.

The Eddystone paint works near Chester are running day and night and turning out large quantities of goods.

The worst candle just now is the Sprague-Conklins candle!

The democrats of the counties of Carbon, Lycoming, Franklin and Lehigh have declared for Tilden for president.

The latest from Maine shows no election for Governor by the people. 'Rah!

In another column of the REPORTER we chronicle an account of a most horrible tragedy in an Ohio town—the killing of a mother, aunt, and cousin by a boy, followed by his own suicide. Had this shocking deed been committed in Mississippi, instead of in Ohio, the loyal state of fraudulent Hayes, every stalwart sheet in Pennsylvania would have pointed to it as another reason why the citizen should vote for Butler, the radical candidate for state treasurer, and even hinted vaguely that Barr, the democratic nominee, and his party, were accomplices in the tragedy, and Garfield, Conkling, and all the bloody shirt tribe who are not yet done fighting the South at this respectable distance, would have cited this bloody Ohio tragedy as another reason why we must have a strong government and Grant as military president, and the third term business would have had a fine morsel to give it new life. This is about the use that the stalwarts make of every murder that is committed in the south; a howl is raised and the whole world is told that Sumpter is about to be fired upon again. Every radical pop-gun, from the Bellefonte *Republican*, Lewistown *Gazette*, Lewisburg *Chronicle* down even to the N. Y. *Tribune* would join in to make political capital out of this had it only happened in Mississippi, and the people would be told that unless they voted the radical ticket every northern man would have his throat cut by some assassin from the south.

There are more murders committed in the north, more outrages of every kind, than in the south, as the news of the day proves, yet you never know of a democratic journal trying to make party capital of all such violence. This is just what the radicals do whenever they hear of a murder in the south or even an impudent negro getting a blue shin or black eye, and the reason the radical press resort to this plan to make votes, is to draw the attention of the public from the rascalities and iniquities, frauds, defalcations, perjuries and embezzlements committed by their leaders who hold important offices. That's the reason.

Poor Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, is a hunted fugitive, hiding in the bush, with only a few followers, thus says the news from Cape Town, via London. The despatch says Amrakaze, King Cetywayo's new kraal, was burned on the 11th inst. The British cavalry on the same day started in pursuit of Cetywayo, and at seven o'clock on the morning of the 15th they arrived at the kraal where he had passed the previous night, but ascertained that he had fled to the bush early in the morning. Lord Gifford, with a party of mounted natives, were according to the latest advices, continuing the pursuit. Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that King Cetewayo has only two or three followers with him. His Prime Minister, two of his sons and three of his brothers have surrendered, with 650 head of royal cattle. Arms and cattle are being surrendered daily. The Colonial forces and the natives advanced from Luneburg on the 12th inst. Oham's men are joining them, and the whole force is expected to be opposed on the Assegai River. General Wolseley has countermanded his order for the advance of the Swazies, as Cetywayo is known not to be in their direction. General Wolseley is expected at Pretoria on the 10th of September.

We must have a very sleepy administration at Washington, when an illicit still is kept in the most fashionable quarter of the national capitol and right within the smelling circle of the white house. A despatch of 2 says: The vacation season was enlivened to-day by the discovery in full blast of an illicit distillery at Fifteenth and First streets. The neighborhood is the best in the city is but two blocks from the Executive mansion and is otherwise sanctified by high-toned associations. Hamilton Fish lived only a few doors away on the corner. On another corner stands Fernando Wood's residence, and neither he nor Senator Blaine, his neighbor, ever thinks of spending a night away from the neighborhood when duty calls them here. The British Legation and the residences of Senators Howe and Mitchell were scarcely a block away. Secretary Boutwell lived just around the corner. The Arlington House and the residence of H. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are directly opposite the distillery, and the house Senator Bayard owns and in which he formerly lived adjoins it. Alterations in the house drew to it the attention several weeks ago of Deputy Collector Pearson, and since then he has watched it. Last night six mash tubs came from Baltimore. This morning the house was surrounded and five men were arrested.

Representative Schrock, a Republican member of the Legislature from Somerset county, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of that county for using money to procure his nomination and election. We presume the charge is perjury, in taking the ironclad oath, "that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election." It is alleged Mr. Schrock did pay out money directly for this purpose. The facts will come out on the trial. Two Sheriffs in the State have been recently convicted of this offence, and in one of the eastern counties we believe there are now pending indictments against the whole batch of county officials. There is no doubt if the law was rigidly enforced there would be a great many vacant county offices.

Another influential Republican newspaper—the Territorial Enterprise, whose editor was recently proposed for Governor of Nevada—comes out in favor of restricting suffrage. The Territorial Enterprise says that "the property qualification is a great hardship on many worthy men, but all the evils which have been brought through the ballot the repeating, the voting of subsidies, and wholesale briberies, have been made possible because the ballot is open to all classes of people."

The Territorial Enterprise seems to forget that Rhode Island, where suffrage is restricted, is more notorious for wholesale bribery than any other State in the Union.

We respectfully suggest to the New York republican state committee, that to raise funds to elect Conkling's man Cornell, they carry through the state for exhibition, Sprague's shot gun, at 5 cts admission.

Republican platforms will be noted for silence on the shot-gun policy in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and California. Any resolution condemning the shot-gun in the above states would be treated with the gag as was Wolf's resolution in the Pennsylvania republican convention in favor of honest men for office.

Blaine slipped up in Maine on Monday.

In the Jefferson (Wis.) County Union, L. B. Weeks advises farmers that it is quite practicable to realize several cents a pound more for their winter butter by using the Perfected Butter Color, of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It certainly adds to the selling value.

The convention which nominated Mr. Barr as democratic candidate for state treasurer made its issues so clear that no child can misunderstand them. It said the corporations must accept and obey the Constitution, the adoption of which they so fiercely resisted, and which forbids all discriminations in rates of freight which remands the railroads to the legitimate business of common carriers, and which prohibits combinations injurious to the public interests, and abolishes the infamous system of bribery and corruption carried on by the unlimited issue of free passes. The Convention also denounced the Riot bill, under which the State was to be plundered of $4,000,000 without even so much as a pretext, and the robbery of the Commonwealth by the Treasury Ring—plunder which a committee of the Legislature found had in a few years amounted to $1,200,000 in the one item of interest on the public money.

On all these issues the Republican convention was dumb; it put in no defence of the past, nor any promise of amendment in the future. On the contrary, it explicitly approved the corrupt means employed to pass the Riot bill, openly sustained the corruptionists, put a gag upon free discussion, and smothered Wolfe's resolution in favor of "honest men in office."

San Francisco is now one ahead of Yazoo on the shot-gun policy—another politician has been shot and killed in San Francisco. The victim's name was Schwartz and the assassin is a fellow named Haskell. It is not stated to which of the various political organizations either of the parties belonged, nor are we informed whether politics caused the shooting. The telegram announcing the murder simply states that Schwartz was an active politician.

Radical organs will please note this fact.

Two radical guns are spiked. Gen. Ewing's nomination by the democrats in Ohio, has stopped waving the bloody shirt there. Sprague's gun has taken all allusion to southern shot-gun policy out of Conkling's future "great efforts."

Conkling is daily in receipt of letters from manufacturers of fire arms as to what make of shot-gun it was that scared him out of Rhode Island, as it might help their business in the sale of their gun. The lucky establishment might afford to stand a heavy assessment to carry New York for Cornell.

FROM CANDIDATE D. O. BARR.

TO MESSRS. STEINMAN AND HENSEL, EDITORS OF THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER:

GENTLEMEN:—I congratulate you and your readers on the proposed improvement of the Intelligencer typographically in connection with the opening of a new volume. You could not well add anything to the earnestness with which it has alwas advocated Democratic principles, and battled or the Democratic organization. Its force and power as a representative of Democratic opinion, and of the best tendencies of the party, are conceded everywhere, and that business prosperity attends your labors is proof positive of the fact.

It seems to me that greater activity on the part of the Democracy of the state to sustain and extend the circulation of their party journals, the wide-reaching country press, as well as the dailies of the cities, is demanded by the necessities of the times, and the grave importance of impending political events, particularly those of next year. The country press is the direct local educator of the people, in current events and contending principles. The one hundred and thirty Democratic newspapers in Pennsylvania reach or should reach the voters, whose presence at the polls determines elections and the policies of the state and nation. It is a business proposition that the press will be effective, capable and influential, just in proportion as it is liberally and justly sustained. Without its active co-operation our political organization would loose its efficiency, discipline and courage under defeat. As we have had something more than our share of defeats in Pennsylvania, the duty of facing reverses with manliness and determination has been the touch-stone of fidelity to the party, and in doing this, and in encouraging the Democracy to renewed exertions for the cause, the Democratic press has rendered its most conspicuous service. Especially in view of the great battle of next year should the active Democrats of every county in the state set about the practical and important work of getting a Democratic journal into every Democratic household of the commonwealth, as well as into the households of as many of our Republican and National friends as they can accomplish. It is the best mode of electioneering, as it elevates all efforts in that line to the plane of reasoning and thinking.

Again congratulating you on the past and outlook for the future of the Intelligencer, and wishing it centuries of Democratic life and usefulness,

I am yours truly,
D. O. BARR.

WHAT IS TO BE NOMINATED.

For some reason the editor of the *Watchman* insists that there are more county officers to be nominated than those included in the call of the Chairman of the County Committee. The law providing for the election of county surveyors provides that a county surveyor shall be elected for a term of three years. The same law provides further that "In case of a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, removal or otherwise it shall be the duty of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county to appoint a competent person, being a practical surveyor, to fill such vacancy until the time prescribed by this act for the election of said officers." The act of Assembly providing for the election of county surveyors was passed 9th of April, 1850. The first county surveyors ever elected in this State was on the second Tuesday of October, 1850, and they were to be elected for the term of three years. That makes 1880 the year for the election of a county surveyor. The day of election under the new constitution is now in November.

Besides all this there is no vacancy in the office of county surveyor. William P. Mitchell was elected in 1874, resigned in 1875, when Joseph Devling, Esq., was appointed by the proper court to fill the vacancy. There was no election in 1877 the proper year to elect. Mr. Devling was again appointed county surveyor, and under the law his term continues to the first of January, 1881.

As to the office of coroner we know that Dr. Constance Cambridge was elected in 1878; whether Dr. Cambridge ever qualified and lifted his commission the writer does not know. If there is a vacancy it is the business of the Governor to fill such vacancy by appointment till the next general election. If it is the duty of the coming county convention to nominate a coroner they can do so. There is no rule or law that requires the chairman to specify in the call why the convention is called. It has been customary for the chairman's proclamation to contain a summary of what the convention is to do. The call of the present chairman is made in strict accord with this usage and custom.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—There was an unusually full meeting of the Democratic County Committee at the office of the Chairman, on Friday. the 5th inst., the following named members being present or sending names of men to be appointed on the committees to hold the delegate elections:

D. Z. Kline, N. W., Bellefonte; Arthur Brown, S W., Bellefonte; Wm Harper, W. W., Bellefonte; Austin McClain, Milesburg; A. T. Leathers, Unionville; Howard Birckley, Howard; L G. Lingle, Philipsburg; Joseph L. Neff, Boggs; Oscar Holt, Burnside; Wm. Grove, College; O. M. Sheets, Half Moon; John C. Stover, Haines; Cyrus Brumgard, Miles; F. P. Musser, Penn; John Shannon, N. precinct Potter; T. J Dunkle, Rush; J. H. Holt, Snow Shoe; G P Gentzel, Spring, Samuel Hoover, Taylor; John H Stover, Union; Samuel Decker, Walker; William A. Kerlin, Potter; Daniel Irvin, Huston; William H Gardner, Liberty; William From, Potter, S. precinct.

Worth township was also represented, but not by the member of its committee. The meeting was larger than any ever held by any Chairman for the same purpose. It is due to the present Chairman to say, that the meeting of the Committee for the purpose of making out the committees under Rule 2d had been determined upon more than six weeks ago. At no time has the Chairman attempted or even desired, to do anything outside of the rules of the party. The committees selected to hold the delegate elections are good, and it is to be hoped that they will attend faithfully to their duties.

The New York democratic state convention met on 10, to nominate state officers. From all indications it seemed that Robinson would be re-nominated for governor on 1st ballot, in which case the Tammany faction threatens to bolt. Robinson is Tilden's choice, and people of all parties admit he is a good governor, but he does not suit John Kelly and his Tammany clique.

—The name of the editor of the Okolona *States*, is Cal Harper. Cal Harper of Bellefonte may now ask to have his name changed.

The Maine election on Monday went republican as usual, but not with the big old fashioned majority.

The Fulton county democrats are Hancock for President.

RESULT OF THE COUNT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, September 8.—The complete count in the city gives the following result: The workingmen elect the mayor, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, tax collector, public administrator, surveyor, district attorney, city and county attorney, police judge, one supervisor, five members of the board of education, and the railroad commissioner for the city district.

The republicans elect the assessor, recorder, coroner, county clerk, superintendent of schools, superintendent of streets, eleven supervisors, seven members of the board of education, and a member of the state board of equalization, and re elect Congressman Davis. The superior judges elected are mostly on the tickets of all the parties. Some of the officers are elected by majorities so small that the official count may possibly result in some changes.

STORM IN LOUISIANA

A Hurricane Blows Down Buildings And Destroys Crops.

New Orleans, September 2.—In a hurricane at Morgan City, La., yesterday, the steamboats Sammie and Alberta were sunk. A portion of the iron shed on Morgan's Wharf and a portion of the engine shed have been blown down; also Erwin's ice-house. Some dwellings have been blown from their foundations. The damage to the crops along the Teche is very great. The sawmill at Berwick, across the Bay, the Presbyterian Church and the new school-house are blown down. The streets are flooded. Morgan's Teche warehouse was blown down and carried across Front street, injuring the stores of L. Loeb and A. Elman.

The storm abated about 5 o'clock. In addition to the damage reported, the Morgan line round-house at Berwick City, a new building just completed to accommodate engines on the next extension, and many dwelling houses have roofs off and chimneys down. The negroes' cabins at Freetown are nearly all demolished. The gale carried plates from the iron warehouse at Morgan Wharf across the bay into Berwick City. The steamer Fuller was abandoned in Bayou Sale Bay. The steamer from New Iberia brings the report of sugar-houses entirely down or partially destroyed: Colonel Bosworth, Matilda plantation; Dr. Saunders, Luckland plantation; Dan Thompson, Calumet; John Parr, Fairview and Glenwild; Steele & Clark, Lagonda; Lyon & Stout Point Pleasant; Louis Grevemberg, Albina; James Todd, Arlington. The destruction to the cane and fruit crop is larger than ever known by any previous storm in this locality. At Franklin the Catholic church Smith's warehouse, Walker's warehouse and the ice-house were blown down, Great destruction of property is reported on the Bayou Sale.

Forty-five coal-boats moored above this city sank during the storm. The loss is estimated at $200,000; no insurance. The only loss of life reported is George S. Kuntz, a pumper on the coal fleet, who is believed to have been drowned.

In an article on the Russian peasantry the Molva observes that the chief peasant in a village sometimes has more power than any man in the empire except the Czar. He has the power for instance, of ordering a culprit to be flogged, a right which is denied by law to any other public functionary or citizen in the empire. Further, a majority of the peasants in a commune can sentence one of their number to be beaten with sticks, and there is no appeal against the sentence, and the commune can still sentence a man to banishment to Siberia for life. This sentence has been passed for such petty offences as stealing a handkerchief or a little honey, or opening a brandy shop without the permission of the commune. In the Government of Samara a man was sentenced to be banished, together with his family. Shortly after, however, the Senate, to whom the case was referred, decided that the man should be permitted to remain in his village, on the ground that his health would not permit of his going to Siberia. The case of the man's wife, however, was not considered; and the sentence was carried out, so far as she was concerned, though she was innocent of any crime, and had been directed to go to Siberia merely in order that she should not be separated from her husband.

FIRE AT WHITE DEER MILLS.—Last Saturday afternoon the roof of the woolen mill and hat factory of Griffey & Co., at White Deer Mills, this county, was discovered to be on fire. The building was a large frame four and a half story, and it was impossible to get water to the flames in time to have any effect. The entire building was destroyed. A brick house across the way, occupied by the firm as a warehouse, was also burned. The loss is estimated at from $125,000, to $150,000, on which there was $53,000 insurance. The establishment employed 100 hands. It is not yet decided whether the works will be rebuilt, but it is thought they will be. The establishment has been doing a large business, as its goods have an excellent reputation and the orders for fall are usually numerous. The largest portion of the finished goods were saved. Also, the big water wheel. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from one of the flues.—*Lewisburg Journal* 4th.

FEVER UNABATED IN MEMPHIS.

Memphis, September 7.—For the week just ended, there have been one hundred and fifty-two new cases reported to the board of health, seventy-eight of whom were white, and seventy-four colored. Ten were under five years of age. The total number of new cases reported to date, is 1,005. The total deaths from yellow fever for the week were 43—whites, 23; colored, 10 The total deaths to date are 272

Seventeen new cases were reported yesterday, eight of whom were those of colored persons.

A TRIPPLE MURDER.

Cincinnati, September 8.—A special reports the murder near Zaleski, Ohio, early this morning of Daniel Benjamin, Mrs. John F. Sharp and her stepdaughter, by John F. Sharp. The murderer escaped. Jealousy is the alleged cause of the crime.

Two girls and two young men while crossing White River at Morgan's near Vincennes, Ind., on Thursday night were thrown into the river by their horses becoming frightened and backing off the ferry-boat. Alice Cottrell, aged seventeen, Ellen Dellinger, aged sixteen, and John Summitt, aged twenty-two, were drowned, together with the horses. The other young man was saved.

A man with a $600 diamond on his shirt-bosom leaned over a hen coop in a Cincinnati market, and a hungry hen picked off the jewel and swallowed it The thief was soon lost among the hundreds, and there was no way of identifying her. So the man bargained to have them killed, one after another, until the right crop was found. To recover the diamond cost him $28.

Sacketts Harber, N. Y., September 5.—A sailing yacht capsized to-day and sank immediately in Henderson bay. There were nine persons on board, seven of whom attempted to swim ashore, a distance of half a mile and were drowned.

IMPORTANT TO HUNTERS.

Now that the hunting season has fairly opened, the following information, compiled from the game laws, will be found to be of interest. In order to avoid trouble, gunners should cut this out for ready reference during the shooting season.

Squirrels—September 1 to January 1

Rabbits—October 15 to January 1.

Wild duck and geese—September 1 to May 15.

Wild turkeys—October 15 to January 1.

Upland or grass plover—July 15 to January 1.

Ruffled grouse, pheasant or pinnated grouse—October 1 to January 1.

Woodcock—July 4 to January 1.

Quail or Virginia partridge—October 15 to January 1.

Deer—October 1 to December 16.

It is unlawful to shoot at any time a nighthawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, martin, lark, finch, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any insectiverous bird under a penalty of five dollars each, or to destroy their eggs or nests under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense. A trap, net, snare, or torchlight cannot be used in taking wild turkeys, ruffed grouse, pheasant, partridge or woodcock, or rail or reed bird or pinnated grouse under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

The act of 1820 "against horse racing" has been so amended as not to apply to agricultural societies offering premiums for trials of speed in horses walking, trotting or pacing.

In compliance with a complaint that was almost general of parties wantonly destroying the forests of Pennsylvania, the Legislature passed an act making it a misdemeanor for any person or persons who shall "wantonly set on fire any woodlands, barrens or moors," punishable by a fine not exceeding $300, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. Upon the conviction of any such person the county commissioners shall pay the prosecution the sum of $50, to be repaid by the defendant into the hands of the sheriff, for the use of the county.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1 00 bottles or six bottles for $5. Get it of your druggist. If he has it not, send to proprietor, E. F Kunkel, 259 N, Ninth St, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send three-cent stamp

WORMS. WORMS WORMS.

E. F Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E F Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.
17jul4t

Do You Feel Bad?

Languid, Depressed in Spirit, Chilly, have you Headache, Pain in the Shoulders or back, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Fever and Ague, and out of sorts generally? Nature is telling you that your Liver is failing to do its work and the secretions of the system are being thrown back into the blood; dangerous results will follow unless you act promptly. Take Sellers' Liver Pills at once. These Pills are a standard remedy—have been long in use and are highly recommended.—Says Dr. Oakley, of Detroit, Mich.: "Sellers' Liver Pills are admirably calculated for billious climates." Andrew Sarver, of Joliet, Ills., says, "A friend recommended the use of your Liver Pills, and after using two boxes of them I was entirely cured of a severe attack of liver complaint." For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburg Pa.

A Search Warrant

allows an officer to go through your house from cellar to garret, and Lindsey's Blood Searcher is warranted to go through your system from top to toe and drive out all blood diseases. Its cures are wonderful and certified to by doctors, preachers and people. Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers in the Lungs or on the Skin, Boils, Pimples, &c., we warrant it to cure. It is purely Vegetable Compound and Powerful Tonic. For sale by all Druggists. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper.
Aug. 7.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.
For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

IS EXTENDED BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

To their many Centre County friends to visit their

GREAT DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

during the continuance of the State Fair, to be held in this city, from September 8th to the 20th.

We shall daily place on exhibition

NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
NEW THINGS IN
MEW THINGS IN

SILKS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
Dress Goods.
Black Goods,
Hoi ery

AND

NEW THINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SELECTED IN EUROPE BY OUR OWN BUYERS.

The attractions we shall offer cannot fail to be of as much interest to every lady as the exhibits at the State Fair.
We respectfully invite attention to our importation of

DURABLE BLACK SILKS,

Made especially to meet the wants of the season; WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK OR CUT.

We Recommend

Our One Dollar Black Silk

FOR SOLIDITY OF WEAR.

They are so spun as to avoid wearing shiny under fair usage

TAPPISSIER'S BLACK SILKS, Velvet Finish, 6 qualities.
BELLON'S BLACK SILKS For Elegance and Durability, 14 qualities
HAMMOT'S HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS, For Solidity of wear, 5 qualities.
GIRAUD'S BLACK SILKS, Full Rounded Cord, 5 qualities.

PONSON'S BLACK SILKS. Soft and Fine to the touch, 10 qualities
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, In many qualities.
ZURICH MEDIUM BLACK GROS GRAINS AND PERSANS
BLACK SATIN DE LYON Specially Favored in Paris for Dresses.

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, Rich and Elegant for Dresses.
BLACK SILK ARMURES AND REPS. New and pleasing effects.
BLACK DAMASSE BRODERIE, Soft and Full to the Touch, 24 inches wide.
&C., &C., &C.

COLORED SILKS,

In all the new shades.

ZURICH SILKS, 17, 18 and 20 inches wide.
LYONS DRESS SILKS, 18, 20 and 22 inches wide.

WHITE SILKS, Selected with the greatest care
RICH WHITE FANCY SILKS Large collection of new designs
BROCADED VELVETS.

WHITE SATINS. For Dresses and Trimmings.
LYONS and GERMAN FANCY SILKS. New and pleasing effects.

IN THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS

Will be found the latest styles in

ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
GERMAN

Dress Fabrics.

Prices are at the lowest point.

Prudent housekeepers, by securing their present or near future supplies at the earliest possible moment, will effect a considerable saving in the prices of

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
CANTON FLANNELS,
FLANNELS
AND MUSLINS.

We earnestly advise all consumers to take advantage of the necessarily short time that our stock of goods can be kept at the present low prices.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

AT
C. DINGES'
NEW STORE

You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.

He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.

TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.

He deals in FLOUR, BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange.

CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
C. DINGES,
Centre Hall.

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK,

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition it also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 133 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills. mar27ly

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1 july

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medic purposes always kept. may31

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutly without pain. my8-73

JOHN BLAIR LINN.
Attorney-at-Law.

Office on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa
27 feb tf

CANCER REMOVED WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. W. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa 24 jul 1y

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa
27 feb tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney at-Law. Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
26 jun y

PENNSYLVANIA RR.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 26 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWRD.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Montandon	6 57 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renova	11 00 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila	7 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" "	Montandon	1 03 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Montandon	[illegible] p m
" arr at	Williamsport	[illegible] p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" "	Montandon	9 08 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renova	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" "	Montandon	1 47 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 05 p m
" "	Montandon	12 18 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	2 35 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
arr at	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7 00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD,

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 A.M.	6 P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6 35	12 45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1.00	6.00

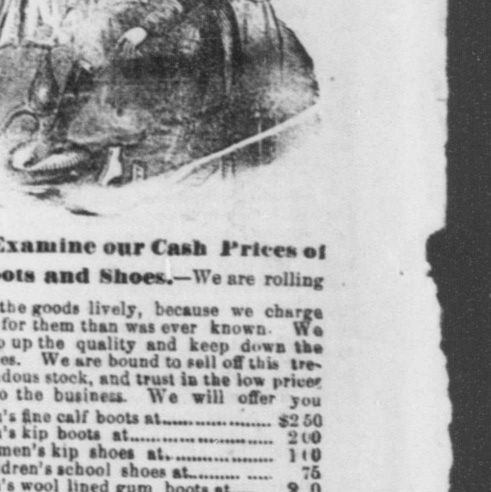
Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked You can give the business a trial without expense The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free $5 Outfit free Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank 14may'6



Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool lined gum boots at	2 0
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 0
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*. E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte, Pa
Dec 5

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
(Successor to J. H. Sands,)
Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.
New Furniture. New Management.
23 jan 1y

This COLLAR and a Cow Milker free to Farmers who act as Agents. Cut this out and address with stamp
SMITH & SON,
24 Dey St., N. Y.
Name this paper 24 jul 3m

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men or agents. New business; light work. Address CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Madison, Ind.
10 july 4m.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd Sept. 11, '79

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
G. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

There will be services in the Lutheran church at Centre Hall, by Rev. J. K. Miller, on Sunday afternoon, 14, at 2 o'clock.

—A good second-hand top buggy and a new platform spring wagon for sale at Murray's coach shops.

—Nice Peaches and sweet potatoes at the popular grocery of Sechler & Co.

—The annual pic-nic of the Centre Co Patrons, on Nittany Mt., near Centre Hall, Sept. 25.

—Edenburg has 45 grass widows. What a field that would be for pasture. If there is a lonely man in old Centre let him strike for Eden.

—Go right to Lee's coach shop if you wish a stylish buggy—done up by the best workmen and of best material. All work warranted.

—Centre Hall has not got a single bachelor. Fellows think too much of the fair sex to fall into bachelordom where they must darn their own stockings—and our town is always healthy.

—The Centre county Fair will be held on the grounds near Bellefonte, as usual, on October 1st, 2d and 3d—being Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's who has the services of one of the best Philadelphia tailors—and all work warranted to fit at prices the lowest.

—Pay attention all, don't neglect bargains for after Friday and Saturday evenings, 12 and 13. Auction will close at Guggenheimer's Centre Hall store. Roll in now for cheap goods. They must go.

—This is the choicest season of the year for any one wishing to commit suicide—he can drown himself in a water—melon.

—All fine groceries, canned goods, pickels, sauces, oils, oranges, lemons, cranberries, &c., at Sechler's, and strictly pure spices. They handle no impure or adulterated goods of any kind. We freely and cheerfully testify to this as a fact and from our own experience.

—Mr A. N. Corman informs us that on Wednesday of last week there was such a heavy rain in the eastern part of Brushvalley as to wash out the fields and make it necessary for some farmers to re-sow their grain.

—The Stone mill across the valley, not long ago was stopped by eels in the wheel, and several buckets full were taken out all chopped in pieces of a few inches in length.

—The most satisfactory evidence of the durability of the work made at Levi Murray's coach shops, at Centre Hall, Pa. is a steadily increasing trade.

—Benj Leitzel, a respectable man of 28 years, was found hung in a stable near Krotzersville, Snyder county, recently. The cause for his suicide is unknown.

—Mr A G Heckman, of Ohio, a native of Gregg township, is in at his old home on a visit and gave us a hearty handshaking. He looks fresh and hale.

—To Dr McEntire we are indebted to several bunches of mammoth black-berries—if they had legs they might have been passed off for good sized negro boys. The doc's black berries are a success in size and flavor.

—Queensware of the best quality and in great variety, at Sechler's. They carry a full line and are able to supply all trade. They sell in sets or a single piece of any desired shape or pattern; also yellow and Rockingham ware, all sizes and shapes, and prices greatly reduced.

—Geo Koch has been holding a protracted meeting, afternoon and evenings, in Guggenheimer's store, in this place, for the last three weeks. He drew a good crowd, and many have been benefitted by getting goods low. George has proven a success as an auctioneer and can sell off a big lot of goods equal to any one.

—Newman, the king and head boss of the Clothing business in Centre county will start for Philadelphia and New York next week, for a new stock of goods for the fall trade. He intends to bring the largest and best stock ever yet brought to Bellefonte, and will offer such bargains in suits that none other can come anyways near him. Hold up for Newman.

—The printer's pic-nic at Cresson on last Saturday was a large, pleasant and successful affair—the attendance numbered some 700 ladies and gentlemen from the counties comprising the Juniata Valley Association. The editor of the REPORTER was not present but we had a round dozen young ladies and gents there to represent this office, who were sufficient unto the duty of talking and eating for the REPORTER—and our ladies were said to be among the best looking ones present. Were glad to learn that all enjoyed themselves hugely.

For the Reporter

The Patrons of Husbandry of Centre county will hold their sixth annual pic-nic on the top of Nittany Mountain on the Bellefonte pike, on Thursday September the 25th. Great preparations are being made to make it pleasant and entertaining to all, an observatory has been erected on the grounds from which the principal places in Penns and Brushvallies can be seen. A field-glass will be provided for the accommodation of those who wish to go on the observatory. Speeches will be made by prominent Patrons. Cornet band and vocal music will be given during the day. Accommodations for feeding horses will be provided at reasonable charges. Restaurant and other accommodations for all. The public are generally invited to attend.

—All tip top-buggies come from Lee's Centre Hall coach shops. All work warranted and prices low. Call and see for yourselves.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES on the face can be removed by rubbing with Camphor Milk. It cost only 25 cts. per bottle. J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. 7 aug 4t

—Go to your store or druggist and get a bottle of Frank P. Green's compound syrup of tar, honey and bloodroot, the best remedy out for a cough, cold, croup, asthma, or early stage of consumption.
Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D Murray, Centre Hall.

—A new double thread shuttle sewing machine, works by hand or treadle, for sale or trade at this office. Warranted.

—Letter Heads, Business Cards, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Circulars, Posters and all kinds of Job Work done for one-fourth less than anywhere else in the county, at this office.

—Wm Beck, Piano Tuner, Bellefonte. Charges reasonable. tf.

SOLDIERS' RE-UNION.—The meeting and pic-nic of the Centre Co. Veteran Club at Pleasant Gap, last Saturday was one of the largest and best gatherings of the Club yet held. The people of the place had their houses decorated and the local committee built three handsome arches over the street. In the woods adjourning the pike were stands, seats and tables, for the occasion. An eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Yutzy of that place, and responded to by Gen. Beaver, when an adjournment was announced to partake of the good things provided by the people of Pleasant Gap. There were no less than a dozen long tables and these all filled to overflowing with all kinds of meats and cakes, pies, fruits fresh, preserved, canned, pickled, in fact to an extent to set a Continental hotel bill-of-fare completely in the shade; along side of these bountiful tables were baskets without number, as store houses to replenish the board as the good things disappeared down the throats of a crowd of 2000 men, women and children whose appetites ran wild at the grand dinner provided by the good people of the vicinity. Every one that ate there went away feeling that the ladies of Pleasant Gap and vicinity know how to cook, bake and set a table. All was free and without price, and tendered with an open-hearted hospitality that proved how handsomely the the people of Pleasant Gap can do things. Gib Larimer captured the writer and honored us with a place at his board royally laden with food that princes would envy.

After dinner there were addresses by Gov. Curtin, Col. James Gilliland, pension agent Allen and Gen Beaver.

The officers for next year are Gen Beaver, President, Lieut. Gov. M. Boal, V Pres't; D S. Keller, Sec'y; Capt Austin Curtin, Treasurer. Unionville was fixed upon for the next meeting.

Gen. Beaver in his remarks announced that the Club intended to raise funds for the erection of a lasting memorial building, in which to place samples of every thing worn and carried by the soldier in the war—uniforms, guns, sabers, flags, pistols, &c., and we would suggest also a case of hard-tack.

Four brass bands were present, viz: Zion, Centre Hall, Pleasant Gap and Pine Grove. Good order prevailed throughout and all seemed to share in the enjoyments.

—The widow of John Ruhl, of Miles twp., died at Lock Haven, on Saturday. Her husband preceded her about three weeks.

—The board of directors of Gregg have resolved to remove the high school from Penn Hall to Grenoble's, Prof. D. M. Wolf to continue as principal.

—An open air service will be held by the Y M C A. of this place, in front of Murray's Drug store, next Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, should the weather be inclement, the meeting will be held in their Hall. All will be furnished with singing books. All are invited.

—To Abr Hirsch, of Frankenthal, Germany, whom our Mifflin county readers will remember as the once popular dealer in clothing at Milroy, we are indebted for dailies and illustrated papers from Germany. Mr Hirsch sends many regards to his former patrons in Centre and Mifflin counties. We see his adv of a dry-goods store in one of the dailies sent, which shows that he still believes in advertising, having learned its profitable results from the use of the columns of the Reporter, while doing business at Milroy.

—At the meeting of the Penns Valley Fire Ins. Co., on Tuesday, applications to the amount of $145,731 were accepted—being the largest amount of insurances ever taken at any meeting of the directors. It is gratifying to note this confidence of our people in our own home company, one of the safest and most economical in the country.

—All kinds of repairing on wagons, buggies, and carriages, done at Jno. T. Lee's coach shops in short order, and new rigs turned out in best style. All orders by mail given prompt attention.

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In the recent Reynolds-Herdic case at Bellefonte, after the verdict had been declared Mr. Herdic made a short speech, in the course of which he said: I can say with a clear conscience, as I am to answer to my God, that I never came to this place to defraud or wrong any man, and that the transaction on which the prosecution against me was founded was in good faith, and in the regular course of business between the prosecutors and myself. I feel myself relieved and will return to active business pursuits, God willing. I will employ and pay men. I will endeavor to make just settlement with those to whom I am indebted, and again become a useful man in the community where I expect to live; and now I give notice to those who have banded together to make money out of my misfortunes that I will publicly expose them and bring them to justice.

OLD RABER'S MURDERERS.

One of the Four Men under Sentence Tells the Story of the Crime.

Reading, Pa., Sept 1.—The Lebanon *Times* says that last evening the commonwealth attorneys on the Raber murder case received word from Charles Drews, one of the four men under sentence of death for that crime, that he was ready to make a full and free confession. Drews was very calm and collected in his manner and several times expressed the hope that his life might at least be spared, but when told there was no hope for him he appeared considerably moved. His confession was given in German and is substantially as follows:

I went to Brandt last summer, and he treated me to beer. We both felt the effects of it. He said we could make money and told me how. He and others would insure Raber and work him out of the way. He told me how to do it. I said I would consider it. Finally I asked him if he was alone. He replied that there were three others with him. He mentioned Hummel and Wise. I only knew Wise. I agreed, and they insured Raber. I said it was a hard thing to kill Raber. He said they could make money. When they again met —— said there were five interested. Hummel also spoke about it. Wise came and asked whether I was to kill Raber. I told him I was not certain. He urged me to go ahead and said they would shoot me if I didn't. I promised, but I never intended to do it. They afterwards often urged me to do it, as the insurance had all been effected. Brandt afterward said they had the plan ready, and that if I did not kill him they would shoot me, and to save my life I promised. A week or two afterward Wise said I should not do it so far as he was concerned, as he said he did not like the job. I think it was the same day he said I had to kill Raber as testified. I then asked Frank Stickler to do it, because I could not. Stickler said he did not care, he could kill anyone, but he bargained that I should go along. This I promised, but I declared I would not touch Raber came to my house and we went off together with Stickler. I was first, Raber was in the middle, with Stickler following. I went over the plank and Raber got on it. Stickler got Raber by the legs with his hands, threw him in and jumped in upon him. I then went back to the fence. It was first intended to drown Raber at the dam. Brandt had planned that Raber was to go fishing, and then I was to drown him. We went and Peters went with us. When I saw the dam I could not do it, and said we would return, when Raber replied yes; it was too cold anyhow. I pitied him. The drowning at the plank afterwards was also the plan of Brandt. Brandt had promised me $300 and said that the others should get the same. He promised Stickler nothing. I tried to coax Elijah Stickler, but he would not go with me. I said to Frank I would give him $300 after I was paid. When it was done they tried to swindle me out of all and kill me. Brandt always urged me in jail to keep quiet about this matter, as they hoped to get clear. I engaged Frank Stickler to do the job after the Kitzmiller plan failed. I did not go into the water. I did not see the old man's struggles. The plank was made wet by the splash when Raber fell. Brandt had Raber insured in another company to kill him, but the company failed and with it the plan. Brandt told me what to say before the coroner's inquest. Brandt often urged me while in jail not to confess. He called at my cell to-day for this purpose. I am afraid of him, but not of the others. If you hang me you will hang an innocent man.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A Boy Kills his Mother, his Aunt and His Cousin, and Commits Suicide.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3, 1879.

A tragedy was brought to the public knowledge last evening at the quiet little village of Waynesville, in Warren county, a mile or more west of the Little Miami Railroad. The tragedy, which was discovered only yesterday, though it must have taken place more than a week ago, is the murder of two women, who were sisters, and the twelve year old daughter of one of them, by the eighteen year old son of the other, who himself committed suicide a week after, while returning to the scene of his crime after a visit to Cincinnati. Mrs. Hatte, a widow of thirty five, had been living in a cottage at Waynesville for two years past, with her son by a former husband, named Anderson, from whom she had been divorced. This son, named Willie, was apparently a dutiful, bright boy and being employed in a printing office in the village was the main support of his mother. Some two or three weeks ago a Mrs. Weeks a resident of this city and sister of Mrs Hatte, went up to Waynesville to visit her sister, taking her daughter, named Myrtle, with her. They were quiet people, being seen on the streets but seldom, but still during the stay of this sister and daughter they were out oftener than usual.

A Horrible Discovery.

On Tuesday, the 26th of August, they were seen alive for the last time. Since last Sunday people passing the house noticed a horrid smell, as of decaying matter, and as it kept on increasing and the house remained closed, yesterday the Town Marshal broke open the door and discovered the dead bodies of the two women and the little girl lying there in an advanced stage of decomposition. Mrs Hatte's skull had been crushed in, apparently with a blow from a hatchet and her body was found lying under the bed with much of her face eaten away by the rats; Mrs Weeks' throat had been cut while she was lying on the bed, and the little girl stabbed in the breast while lying on a pallet on the floor, where she slept. The house was in the utmost disorder, blood being smeared over the beds and floor, though a bag of lime had been brought in, evidently since the commission of the crime, and emptied on the floor, to act as a disinfectant and absorb the oder of the decaying flesh.

The Culprit

Willie Anderson, the boy, was evidently the perpetrator of the crime as he had been frequently seen going into the house since the night it must have taken place, and had told every one who had asked him that his mother, aunt and cousin had gone to Cincinnati. On last Saturday night he came to Cincinnati, hunted up his father, who is employed on the Southern Railroad, and the two slept at the Galt House. Sunday morning Willie left the hotel, and this afternoon his dead body was found in a water tank at Plainville, a station ten miles out of the city. He had a pistol in his hand, and had shot himself through the head. During the three or four days that elapsed between the commission of the crime and Willie's departure he was on the streets at Waynesville as usual, though he boarded at a hotel, and did not seem agitated in the least, telling all who asked about his mother that she had gone away to Cincinnati for a few days.

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DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

Danville, N. J., Sept 8.—A terrific shower of hail and rain, accompanied by wind, thunder and lightning, swept over this vicinity last night shortly before midnight. The hail fell for ten minutes, many of the stones being larger than black walnuts. Great damage has been done to the orchards, the buckwheat is flattened to the ground, and immense fields of corn completely riddled. A large number of trees and several outbuildings were blown down. At Camp Tabor tents were loosened and blown in every direction. The storm came from the southeast and passed up into the mountains.

Morristown, N. J. Sept 8.—A hurricane and hailstorm passed over Boonton at 11 o'clock last night, destroying trees and breaking hundreds of dollars' worth of glass in the churches, mills and dwellings.

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THE PERUVIAN NATIVES.

The New Forces of Peru—Council of War Held by the Carapucho Canibals—A Terrible Spectacle

A Bolivian paper has the following account of the council of war held by the Carapucho Indians of Peru, when it was decided to help against the Chileans:

On the 20th day of last moon a great assemblage of warriors met under the ancient tamarinds of the hamlet of the terrible Traumacan, chief the Carapuchos. There were over eight hundred warriors, of frightful countenance and sinister mein, whose gestures showed the joy the prospect of destruction and murder had aroused in their ferocious minds. Trumacan was seated on a rude stool formed of the bones of ten chiefs overcome by him, and under a panoply made with the skulls of one hundred warriors whom he had slain with his war club or sabre, and he precided over the hellish assembly like the dark genius of the woods.

Trying to Frighten Chile.

Soon the grove thrilled with the terrific howl of "Aoum, Chile-anum Chile!"—that is, "Death, death to the Chileans!"—bellowed by eight hundred throats still reeking with the blood of the human victims devoured on the preceding evening. Next day an ambassador clad in feathers left the royal village carrying a communication to the commandant of Fort San Ramon to the following effect, as officially translated into Spanish:—

Traumacan, the terrible Pajaro, Purple Lord of the Lightning:—Knowing that the Araucanian pot bellies have offered to the chief of Chile 600 lances wherewith to desolate Peru, I place at thy disposal 1,000 Carapucho archers, conquerers of the Cashivos, provided with sharp arrows and heavy macanas, well aneinted with ticuna curare, to defend our people. Whatever enemy escapes our macanas with uncracked skull shall exhale his last breath by our poisoned arrows, even before death hath seized his body.

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A SHOCKING GLYCERINE ACCIDENT.

Two Men Blown to Atoms.

Bradford, Pa., Sept 2.—On Tuesday morning at one o'clock a most shocking accident occurred near Red Rock, eight miles from this city. Lewis Grey, a moonlighter, was unloading sixty pounds of nitro glycerine to put a torpedo in an oil well near by. Charles Jones was with him in the interest of the owner of the well.

In taking the cans from the wagon he dropped one, and it exploded with terrific force. The ground for half a mile around shook like a violent earthquake. Both men were torn to pieces. Grey's liver was found seven hundred feet from the scene. Bits of flesh and clothing were seen in the trees a hundred feet away. The horses were both killed and the wagon pulverized.

Legless and headless, the trunk of Jones was found two hundred feet from the road. The largest portion of Grey's remains is his neck and a portion of his shoulder and arm.

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Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for October is one of the most interesting yet issued of this brilliant periodical. Every style of literature is found in its pages, and it is of the very highest standard. The present number is even more crowded than usual with such reading as cannot fail to entertain and instruct and to exercise a beneficial effect on the reader. The editor has reproduced, in connection with apposite illustrations, McCauley's elaborated biographical and critical article on "The Pilgrim's Progress," which is admitted by critics as the best thing which has ever been written concerning Bunyan. Another admirable article is entitled, "Recollections of Auld Reekie," in which the Rev. Robert Irvine, gives pleasant reminiscences of Chalmers, Jeffrey, Wilson and others who made Edinburgh famous some fifty years ago. Godfrey A. Hudson, in the paper "An African Bishop," gives a sketch of the career of a native African who was sold as a slave when a mere boy, captured from a slave ship and sent to Sierre Leone, where he was educated, received the degree of D.D., and finally became Bishop of Niger, in Africa. The department of fiction contains excellent stories by popular writers. The illustrated papers, depicting the manners, customs and aspects of various countries, are replete with interest and information. "Whittington Without His Cat," gives authentic and curious details of the life of the celebrated Mayor of London. There are poems of great merit by Alice Carey, Mamie Bacon, Edwin Arnold, the editor, etc., etc.; a very abundant miscellany, the Popular Exegesis, and the editor in "At Home and Abroad" presents a condensed survey of what is going on in the religious world, and speaks of several topics of currant interest. The number contains 128 quarto pages and over 100 illustrations. The price of a single number is 25 cents, and the subscription $3 a year, prepaid. Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

HUBLERSBURG AND ENVIRONS.

Delightsome shower of Sunday night.

Seeding over, next fodder cutting.

Walker twp was well represented at the Veteran pic-nic; also many Clintonians.

Hublersburg Sabbath School will hold a pic-nic on Saturday, Sept. 13; they have recently purchased a number of new singing books—"Wreath of Praise"—the result of which is singing, weekly, under the guidance of Prof. John Miller.

E. L. Bergstresser, patentee of the Monitor corn planter and fertilizer, has taken a model to the State Fair at Phila.

The genial face of A. G. Kramer, of Lemont, is seen at the forge of Leon. Bartley.

Michael Hubler, "mine host" of the "Eagle," and Essie Kline captured a large porcupine on the Ridge, recently.

Isaac Clevenstine is erecting a dwelling near town.

Enos Ertly, of Marion twp., is prospecting for coal, near Hoy's Gap.

Teachers examination on the 22nd.

Primary elections next Saturday.

All the voters should read and ponder the Workingmen's resolution of the 31st ult., passed at Hoboken Park, New York.

JABUS

In all towns where a newspaper is published, every business man ought to advertise in it, even if it is nothing more than a card stating his name and the line of business in which he is engaged. It helps to sustain the paper, and lets the people know that the town is full of business men. The paper finds its way into hundreds of places where a hand-bill cannot reach. A card in a paper is a traveling sign board, and can be seen by every reader. "Think of these things," and let your light shine.—*Ex.*

Guard against disease. If you find yourself getting billious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, Kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney Wort. It is natures great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick.

Trenton, N. J., September 3.—This morning a man named John Toman, jumped into the canal at the prison lock, in this city, with his son, aged nine years, in his arms. In spite of every effort to rescue them the man was drowned. The boy succeeded in reaching the shore. Search being at once made for the suicide's wife, she was found in the cellar of her house sewed up in a bag. She was badly cut about the throat, and other injuries indicated that she had been choked. She died in an hour. Toman only two weeks ago was released from state prison. The affair causes much excitement.

Nature does not execute "snap" judgments, but always warns the offender against her laws by the infliction of pain. Give attention to her warnings, and take Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills in a good time to prevent the encroachment of disease. Price 25 cents.

There are twenty-two miles of freight cars loaded with grain on the Pennsylvania railroad, and eighteen miles of cars of similar freight on the Reading railroad, now waiting delivery to the grain elevators in Philadelphia, for shipment to Europe.

A good nurse is a blessing to every family, and all sensible nurses recomend that innocent but effectual remedy for all the pains and ills that befall a baby.—Dr Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Samuel Harley, colored, aged fourteen years, who caused the death of Joseph Tennes, aged ten years, at Highspere, Pa., in June last by throwing him violently to the ground in a quarrel, has been found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail.

The operators of the Schuylkill coal regions have agreed upon the following prices for the line and city coal trade: Lump and steamboat, $1 75; broken, $1 85; egg, $1.95; stove, $2 10; chestnut, $1.95. The harbor prices will be: Lump, steamboat and broken, $3; egg, $3 25; stove, $3 35; chestnut, $3 20; pea, $2.

Whilst George O. Kleckner of Centre twp., Snyder county, was attending the funeral of one of his children another died. Diptheria is making fearful ravages in Centre twp.

The woolen mill and hat factory of Guffey & Co., at White Deer mills, opposite Watsontown, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss about $15,000. Partially insured. Origin of fire unknown.

Richard Stevenson, a United States Deputy Marshal, arrested a horse-thief at Wellington, Kan., and was returning with his prisoner and a drummer to Kingman, when the thief snatched Stevenson's revolver, shot him dead, disarmed the commercial traveller, mounted the best horse and fled to the Indian Territory.

Kidney-Wort has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

A late number of the *British Medical Journal* relates a curious case. A lad was listening at the telephone for an expected message during a storm. A loud clap of thunder took place, and the effect on the listening ear was complete numbness and deafness, accompanied by a sensation of giddiness and nausea and ringing in the ears. The effect, except the deafness, passed off in a few moments. The hearing was not restored until after the lapse of a couple of weeks. The publication of this incident may be of service, in view of the large and increasing use of the telephone, and physicians who make the hearing apparatus their specialty may find it well to turn their attention to the uses and effects of the instrument.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.—A correspondent writes to an exchange as follows about the flower of a well-known plant:

"I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullen, steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and freely drank. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes inflamation away from the lungs."

It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use.

PLANTING TREES BY THE ROAD-SIDE.

The following very important law passed both branches of the Legislature at the present session:

SECTION 1. That any person liable to road tax who shall transplant to the side of a public highway, on his own premises, any fruit, shade or forest trees of suitable size, shall be allowed by the Supervisor of roads, where roads run through or adjoin cultivated fields, an abatement of his road tax, one dollar for every four trees set out; but no row of elms shall be nearer than seventy feet, no row of maples or other forest trees nearer than fifty feet, except locust, which may be set thirty feet apart; and no allowance, as before mentioned, shall be made unless such trees shall have been set out the year previous to the demand for such abatement, and are living and are well protected from animals at the time of such demand.

SEC. 2. Any trees transplanted to the side of the public highway as aforesaid, in the place of trees which have died, shall be allowed for in the same manner and on the same conditions as in the previous section.

SEC. 3. No person shall be allowed an abatement of his highway tax as aforesaid more than one quarter of his annual highway tax, and no one shall receive an abatement of tax for trees planted previous to the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall cut down, kill or injure any living tree planted as aforesaid, shall pay to the supervisor of roads as aforesaid, fifty cents for each and every tree cut down, killed or removed, and to be collected as other taxes are now collected.

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The largest snake ever found in Campbell county, Ky., was killed one day last week on the farm of Mr. Herman Carr, near Cold Springs. Several years ago a traveller along the road bordering upon Mr. Carr's farm reported having seen a snake, at the lowest calculation measuring ten feet, run across the road a short distance in front of him, and disappear in the brush that grew by the fence. The man was advised to join a temperance society, and the whole affair was soon forgotten. Early last spring one of Mr. Carr's cows was found dead in the stall. Although not chained, the animal had the appearance of having been choked to death, its tougue protruding and there being a heavy mark around the neck. The strangest thing was that its eyes were eaten out. All efforts to solve the mystery of its death were unsuccessful. About three days afterward another valuable cow was found dead and similarly mutilated.

To-day a week ago, about 5 o'clock in the morning, Mr Carr, on going to his stable, was horror-stricken by seeing a monster snake coiled about the neck of one of the cows, while the poor animal stood patiently, being hugged to death. At the appearance of Mr. Carr the snake raised its head and darted out its fangs, and then slowly uncoiled itself and glided away beneath a large pile of hay. Mr. Carr at once raised the alarm, and within an hour several dozen persons gathered. The hay was removed with large forks, and when near the centre of the stack the snake was found. It was inclined to show fight and not turn tail, but all trouble was ended by a well directed blow on the head, which laid it still forever. In the den were the remnants of a young pig. When measured the snake was found to be eleven and a half feet in length, and as thick as a man's wrist. The skin will be stuffed and presented to the State Academy of Natural Science.

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Potatoes down to 20 cts. per bushel in Monroe county, and nice peaches at 50 cts. per bushel at Mifflinburg.

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There are more Union soldiers employed in the department of Congress than there were during the session in which the Republicans last controlled.

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Some of our exchanges are asserting that a sprig of pennyroyal upon a cabbage head will drive off the green worms so destructive to that vegetable. A few drops of the essence will have the same effect.

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MARKETS.

Philadelphia, September 8.—Wheat is in fairly active request and firm. Sales of 4,000 bushels, including rejected at 90c@1 06, red on track, at $1 08½@1 09, amber at 1 10@1 16½. Corn sales of 5,000 bushels, including mixed, at 47@48½c and yellow at 48@49½c. Oats 30½@31c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, September 8.—Wheat strong and higher: No 1 Chicago spring 94c; No 2 do., 87¾ @ 87½c for cash. Corn 33½c for cash, Oats 23c for cash.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia September 8.—Cattle dull sales, 3,400 head; prime 5¾c good, 5@5¼c, medium 4@4½c common 3@3½c. Sheep fairly active sales, 8,000 head; prime 4½c; good 4c mediums 3¾c common 3@3½c. Lambs dull sales 5,000 head prime 6c good 5½c medium 5c; common 4c. Hogs selling slow; sales 3 500 head; prime 5½c; good 5¼c medium 5½c.

MARRIED.

On 23d, ult., Alexander Stover and Miss Mary Pouch, both of Hartleton, Union county.

On 4th, inst., by Rev. S. M Roeder, Mr. Isaac G. Walker, from near Linden Hall, to Miss Kate Smith, from Union county, Pa.

DIED.

On 15th, ult., at Spring Mills, Mrs. Helen Hanna, of cancer, aged 60 years, 6 months, and 13 days.

At Lock Haven, on 4th, Mrs. Elizabeth Rule, wife of John Rule, dec'd, aged 67 years, 4 months and 4 days.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24jl4t

CAUTION.—The undersigned hereby warns all persons not to buy any of three bonds, each of $100 given to Jacob Hessig by me, as I did not receive value for same. JOHN KESIGLE.
11sept3t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against shooting squirrels in the woods east of the buildings of the undersigned, in Potter township; sportsmen are requested to heed this notice. JACOB WAGNER, JR.
4 sept. 3t.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a tract of land situated in the Loop, in Potter twp., containing

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, Fifty acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. There are on the premises a good FRAME HOUSE, a Log Barn, a SPRING OF NEVER-FAILING WATER, THREE ORCHARDS and an excellent SITE FOR SAW MILL with good water power.

100 or 200 acres, with improvements will be sold separate if desired. The balance will be sold in timber lots of 20, 30, or 50 acres, or the whole tract will be sold together at a low price and on easy terms.

For further information address,
A. S KERLIN, Lewistown, Pa.,
or A. A. KERLIN, McAlevy's Fort, Pa.
14 aug.tf

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1 $1 00
Wheat No 2 95c
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 40c
Oats, 25c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $4 50
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.50
Barley 50c
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Clean Sides, 6c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Tub washed wool, 30c.

Coal.	Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$5 00	$4 50
Stove,	$5 25	$4 75
Chestnut,	$5 00	$4 50
Pea,	$3 25	$3 00

DRESSMAKING.—MRS. SMITH, dressmaker, Centre Hall, desires to call attention to her samples of trimmings of all kinds; also, samples of new styles dry goods. Cutting and fitting done to order, and old dresses cleaned and done over by her. Gentlemen's shirts, cuffs and collars made to order, and warranted to fit. Has also just received a new stock of Spring styles, fashion plates, patterns, etc. Call and see. 15 ma tf

Pennsylvania College.

GETTYSBURG PENN'A.

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PROF. P. M. BIKLE,
Sec'y of Faculty.
aug28

Judge for Yourself By sending 35 cents, with age, hight, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage.
Address. W. FOX, Box 77 Fultonville, N. Y.
Aug. 21, 3m

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have purchased the personal property of Wm. Galbraith, at Sheriff's sale, and that the same will be left in his possession at our pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner, viz: Truck wagon, horse, harness, carriage, grind stone, ½ doz. chairs, stove, sink, stand, table, clock, sewing machine, pair bedsteads, together with all the defendant's personal property.
DAN'L FLEISHER,
P. D. NEFF.
21 aug 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Hettinger, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
AMELIA HETTINGER,
M. L. RISHEL,
21 aug 6t Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentry on the estate of Joseph Bitner, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement.
JACOB BITNER,
J. G. SANKEY,
21 aug 6t Executors.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the articles below at constable sale, Aug. 16, as the property of Michael Confer, and will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure: 1 black horse, cow, heifer, 3 hogs, one-horse wagon, cultivator, corn-scraper, two horse wagon, plow, harrow, hay-ladders, 1 ton hay, cutting box and horse gears, sled, old iron, vinegar, potatoes, barrel, house furniture, kettles, tubs, &c.
21 aug 3t. DAVID CONFER.

SELLING OFF!!

Great Chance for Bargains.

Goods at Cost.

In order to close out the Goods in Guggenheimer's Branch Store at Centre Hall, the entire stock will be SOLD AT A SACRIFICE, giving a great chance for Bargains. The Stock consists of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which will be sold at the

Lowest Prices.

We have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. We have

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,
at lowest prices.

all must be sold, as the store is to be closed.

Auction! Auction!

There will be Auction at the above store every evening, and Saturday afternoon—commencing with Saturday, Aug. 23.

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HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
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Forks House!

PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.

The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery.
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IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of W'msport, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.
8aug GEO HOPPES, Propr.

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ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new horse book. It treats all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of valuable recipes, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year, and a large amount of other valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. Hall says: I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours. Send for a circular; agents wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. 1myly

HENRY BOOZER.

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 11apr, 1½ y

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c.,

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

COME AND SEE

THE BIG SHOW!

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK EVER OFFERED IN CENTRE HALL, AT

Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Is stocked with full lines of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

With full lines of

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.
HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

You need not go from home to buy goods low. At Wolf's stand in the Bank building, you find bargains good as elsewhere, and an assortment equal to any in the county.

BELLEFONTE

MUSIC STORE.

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Pianos! Pianos!

ORGANS!

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER

PIANOS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

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ORGANS.
ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150

9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.

13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.

(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")

Second-hand Organs for $25.

Second-hand Pianos for $50.

VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS.

$2.00 and upwards.

Piano and Organ Instructors.

Covers and Stools.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30 00
New WHITE	$25 00,
New ST. JOHN	$25 00,
New Improved SINGER	$22 50,
New Improved HOWE	$22 50,

Second hand Machines as low as $5.

—o—

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.

No Agents employed. The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.

Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine.

HARDWARE!

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.

NEW GOODS—PANIC PRICES.

STOVES HEATERS RANGES

We would especially call attention to the

Highland Queen Cook Stove,

—AND THE—

WELCOME HOME HEATING STOVE.

Our Stock being entirely New. We offer special Bargains in HARDWARE, OILS and PAINTS.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

WILSON, M'FARLANE & CO.,
HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED! Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,
For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

NOTIONS

in Central Pennsylvania and [illegible] will compel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc.

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

Jas. Harris & Co.

NO 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

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HARDWARE,

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IRON, NAILS,

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PAINTS,

—o—

OILS, ETC.,

—o—

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 2

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22ntf

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RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
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Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence of sexual extravagance, &c.

....Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York; P. O. Box, 4586.
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KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Known Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why are we Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT RADICALLY CURES BILLIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their strength and power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billious pains and aches!
Why be tormented with Piles and Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous headaches and sleepless nights!

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in Health.*
It is a dry, vegetable compound and
One package will make six quarts of Medicine.
Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Kidney-Wort and Hop Bitters for sale by J. D. Murray

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

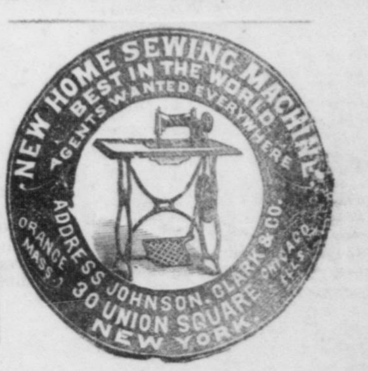
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

WATERS' Orchestrion chimes ORGAN

is the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. It has the celebrated Concerto stop, which is a fine imitation of the Human Voice, and two and a half Octaves of bells tuned in perfect harmony with the reeds, & their effect is magical & electrifying. WATERS' CLARIONA, ORCHESTRAL, CONCERTO, VESPER, CENTENNIAL, CHIMES, CHAPEL, and COTTAGE ORGANS, in Unique French Cases are in every respect FIRST CLASS.

WATERS' PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE, and Upright, ARE THE BEST MADE; the Tone, Touch, Workmanship, & Durability Unsurpassed. Warranted for SIX YEARS. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash. Monthly Installments received. A Liberal Discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, etc. AGENTS WANTED. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Second-hand Instruments at Great Bargains. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 EAST 14th STREET, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Box, 3567.



CURES DYSPEPSIA **DR. CLARK** CURES LIVER DISEASES

JOHNSON'S

INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

Laboratory, 77 W. 3d St., New York City,

LATE OF JERSEY CITY.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.
CURES SCROFULA AND SKIN DISEASES.
CURES BILIOUSNESS.
CURES HEART DISEASE.
CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY.
CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar to that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Iowa, an account of whose sufferings were thrillingly narrated in the *New York Herald* of Dec. 15th, 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little mention of Mr. Eastman's experiences will be given here. They are, however, published in a neat volume of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches," of which mention will be made hereafter. Suffice it to say, that for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a captive, was compelled to gather the roots, gums, barks, herbs and berries of which Wakametkla's medicine was made, and is still prepared to provide the SAME materials for the successful introduction of the medicine to the world; and assures the public that the remedy is the same now as when Wakametkla compelled him to make it.

CURES FEMALE DISEASES.
CURES CONSTIPATION.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES HUMORS IN THE BLOOD.
CURES COUGHS & COLDS.
CURES INDIGESTION.

Wakametkla, the Medicine Man

Nothing has been added to the medicine and nothing has been taken away. It is without doubt the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and RENEWER of the SYSTEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It regulates the Bowels.
It purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the old blood and makes New.
It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

A CORRECT LIKENESS OF MR. EDWIN EASTMAN
AFTER BEING BRANDED BY THE INDIANS IN 1860.

Edwin Eastman in Indian Costume.

SEVEN AND NINE YEARS AMONG THE COMANCHES AND APACHES. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

The incidents of the massacre, briefly narrated, are distributed by agents, FREE of charge.

Mr. Eastman, being almost constantly at the West, engaged in gathering and curing the materials of which the medicine is composed, the sole business management devolves upon Dr. Johnson, and the remedy has been called, and is known as

Dr. Clark Johnson's

INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price of Large Bottles - - - - - - - - $1.00
Price of Small Bottles - - - - - - - - 50

Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have been cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, in your own vicinity.

Testimonials of Cures.

THE INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 25, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Kidney Disease and Liver Complaint. I tried everything which I thought might do me good, but I did not find the right medicine until I got a 50-cent bottle of your medicine, which entirely cured me.
MRS. RANDALL.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

WEST LEBANON, March 3, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Having been prostrate for months with what my physician termed Palpitation of the Heart, and a combination of other diseases, I obtained no relief until I bought some of your Indian Blood Syrup, which relieved me immediately. I am now in perfect health.
ELIZABETH LEWIS.

ENTIRELY CURED.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 25, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Lung Disease and suffered from other complaints so much that I could not describe my feelings to any person. I doctored all the time, but found no relief until I took a bottle of your Indian Blood purifier which left me entirely free of all pain.
A. CARGO.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

ANDALUSIA, PA., Feb. 10, 1870.

Dear Sir:—I have been using your Indian Blood Syrup in my family for Liver and Kidney Complaint with success. I believe it has no equal.
EDWARD GILBERT.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

BYBERRY, 23d Ward, Jan. 1, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Your most excellent Indian Blood Syrup has given perfect satisfaction when used for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
THEOD. HAWK.

REMEDY FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE.

EDINGTON, Feb. 2, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I can, from my experience, recommend your Indian Blood Syrup as a sure cure for Liver and Kidney Disease.
ELIZABETH A. SANDS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JACKSONVILLE, March 3, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Knowing, from experience, that your Indian Blood Syrup is a sure cure for Liver Complaint, I confidently recommend it to all suffering humanity.
REBECCA NIEL.

CURES CHILLS AND BILIOUSNESS.

EDINGTON, Feb. 1, 1879.

Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Chills; had them every day for six months; had two doctors attending me when your agent persuaded me to try your Indian Blood Syrup, and I can say I never had a chill after taking the first dose. I cheerfully recommend it to all.
LIZZIE WINK.

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

MIDDLEBURGH, Snyder Co., Pa.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Heart Disease and Liver Complaint, and I had spent a great deal of money for medical aid without receiving any benefit, until I procured some of your Indian Blood Syrup from your agent, E. L. Buffington. I can now testify from my experience as to the great value of it in such diseases.
HENRY ZEMCHAN.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Fancies.

Yellow stockings are reproduced from the days of Shakespeare, who says in "Twelfth Night": "He will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a color she abhors." These stockings are so radiant in hue that they are called old-gold color, and are made of the finest spun silk, and, that they may not become too common, are very costly. Some of these gold-colored stockings are marvelously clocked and embroidered with Marguerites. Fashion just now gives to the feet extraordinary importance. Equally costly are elegant silk stockings of the fashionable colors, having a pattern in point duchesse, or Valenciennes lace set in with the instep and ankle surrounded with elaborate and delicate clocking. Fine soft Lisle-thread stockings copy rich Roman ribbons in broad stripes of violet, blue yellow and green; another style, light in appearance as a cobweb, is in pale delicate colors, such as sea-green, a light tint of blue, rose, lettuce and drab. The clouded cheve stockings show all the changing delicate beauty of mother-of-pearl, and others come in bright plaids to match the bandanna trimmings of dresses. It is a matter of importance that the colors of the plaid in the stockings should precisely match those of the dress. For the display of this dainty hosiery the shoemakers of fashionable establishments make street shoes with from six to nine straps running straight across the foot and ankle, fitted by buttons on the foot. Another caprice arranges the straps in triplets clustered together on the top of the foot, and at the instep under a bow and buckle. These are made of black French kid, silk or satin for common wear. The boot and shoe generally is cut on the Spanish last to present a finely-arched instep.

Notwithstanding the introduction of paniers, panier basques, double overskirts and other odd conceits, the polonaise is still much worn, and is, in fact, a garment that ranks among the indispensables. The latest polonaise shows what is called familiarly the "curtain drapery" style. It opens from the belt in front and is gracefully draped away to the sides, where it has several carelessly laid folds about the hips—a simple reproduction of the obsolete Marguerite polonaise. A charming effect is added by quantities of satin ribbon set on in long-looped bows and ends. Grenadines made up in this style are trimmed with a profusion of lace. Black Breton is preferred, according to the present fancy, but black Spanish and thread lace are also used. A jet beading is sparingly set on as a heading. Many skirts worn with these polonaises are made perfectly plain, of rich satin or velvet; others are trimmed in front with a multitude of flounces or narrow ruffles. Stout persons have the ruffles placed on in pyramid shape, but others do not object to being ruffled across from one side to the other. Some exceedingly fine and pretty French bareges for young ladies are shown in polonaises and overskirts, shirred in various places, such as the waist, the back across the shoulders, below the waist and the sleeves. On the delicately-tinted barege dresses a great deal of Breton lace is placed, and also light-netted fly fringe made of floss silk. Pretty cream-colored, dove-gray, water-green and robbins'-egg-blue organdies are now selling for ten cents a yard, and when trimmed abundantly with Breton lace and satin ribbon compare very favorably with the costliest dresses of the season. Fashion having cautiously introduced the rather incongruous effect of strongly contrasting colors in one dress, which meets with favor, now promises the most harlequin disorder. Great latitude is permitted, and it will be the effort of artists to produce a harmonious whole. Autumn bonnets and dresses will be as many hued as the dying leaves, and, it is to be hoped, will be as picturesque. There are dismal prophecies of the poke bonnet, and the demand for feathers and stuffed birds is unprecedented.

A fan is a universal appendage to a lady's dress, and is now considered indispensable for its utility, and as a graceful assistant to expressive action in conversation. In accord with the present passion for all things Oriental, some of the most elegant fans are made of the eyes of the peacock feathers set in medallions, surrounding a center of humming birds' heads gleaming with iridescent flame. Others are of the moss gorgeous feathers of parrots and Eatt Indian coreu-coreu. An exquisite fan of cream-colored satin set on sticks of carved ivory, fine as a cobweb, is decorated with brilliant flowers and leaves, made of the breast feathers of humming birds, so arranged as not to interfere with the furling of the fan. Another of alternate cream, white and brown ostrich feathers has a stuffed bird set on above the handle, of tawny brown and opal tints. On gray satin a scene in umber shows a group of cupids swinging from a bending branch, while a graceful little maiden, who is gleaning after the harvest, is cautiously approaching in innocent wonder. Each of these charming fans is a study in itself, being the work of the finest French artists. Some fans have painted in delicate relief on silvery, cream, peach-blossom or water-green satin grounds, rare and beautiful flowers, a graceful passion-flower drifting across the surface, or the honeysuckle with interlaced chains, and countless graceful lines and curves. On some are seen solemn cranes and the broad leaves and pink, white and yellow lilies of Egypt. Simpler fans are made of soft Persian silk, embodying all changing rainbow and peacock tints; others are in Watteau colors, radiant blue and delicate rose-color, surmounted by the same colors in fluffy marabou feathers, and mounted in opolescent carved sticks of pearl. Sometimes the fan is of brocade silk, made to order of part of a favorite dress. The sticks are either light olive or deliciously-perfumed violet wood, finely carved by hand. Some of the richest fans, intended only for full dress and evening toilettes, are mounted in satin, and are embroidered in imitation of Byzantine relief work with the needle. Black kid and silk fans are decorated with an initial, a crest or monogram; these are generally set on sticks of tortoise-shell.—*New York Tribune.*

A Difficult Task Made Easy.

The "home and society" department of *Scribner* contains a paper on "domestic nursing" by a trained nurse, from which we quote this practical piece of advice:

Nothing is more easy to an experienced nurse or more difficult to an inexperienced one than to change the bed linen with a person in bed. Everything that will be required must be at hand, properly aired, before beginning. Move the patient as far as possible to one side of the bed, and remove all but one pillow. Untuck the lower sheet and cross sheet and push them toward the middle of the bed. Have a sheet ready folded or rolled the wrong way, and lay it on the mattress, unfolding it enough to tuck it in at the side. Have the cross sheet prepared as described before, and roll it also, laying it over the under one and tucking it in, keeping the unused portion of both still rolled. Move the patient over to the side thus prepared for him, the soiled sheets can then be drawn away, the clean ones completely unrolled and tucked in on the other side. The coverings need not be removed while this is being done; they can be pulled out from the foot of the bedstead and kept wrapped around the patient. To change the upper sheet take off the spread and lay the clean sheet over the blankets, securing the upper edge to the bed with a couple of pins; standing at the foot, draw out the blankets and soiled sheet, replace the former and put on the spread. Lastly, change the pillow cases.

What He Was Fishing For.

The other day the Harbor Master came across a stranger on the wharf at the foot of Randolph street, fishing with a cotton string to which was attached a hook made of stove-pipe wire and baited with an apple core.

"Do you expect to catch any fish with such a tackle as that?" inquired the official.

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Are you fishing for bites?"

"No. sir."

"Fishing for fun?"

"No, sir."

The nettled Harbor Master was about to tell the calm-minded stranger to fish away and behanged to him, when he carefully lifted his hook out of water and said:

"I've been in this city for two days and over, sleeping in boxes and living on air, and I was just experimenting to see if there was a blamed reptile in this neighborhood as hungry as I am!"

The officer lent him a chew of tobacco and permitted him to continue his experiment in peace.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The American Society Novel.

Preface.

This is the bare, bald and hideous skeleton of one-half the present American society novels.

CHAPTER I.

The Heroine.

She was pretty, well educated, graceful in manner, polite and pleasing. By her beauty she captivated many young men. Her parents were but in moderate circumstances. That is all.

CHAPTER II.

The Hero.

He was rich. He kept this from her a secret. She guessed it, however. He was of the "blue blood" of these United States. His noble ancestors couldn't make a good living in Europe so they came to America. Their noble house was founded in a small grocery store. Augustus wanted to get a pretty wife who would marry him for himself alone. He got awfully fooled. But he never found this out until some years after their marriage, and this discovery has nothing to do with our romance.

CHAPTER III.

The Stuffing.

They met. Namby pamby. Namby pamby. Sqush, gush, style. Namby pamby, namby pamby, gush, mush, sqush. Namby pamby. Namby pamby. Namby pamby, mush, gush, sqush.

CHAPTER IV.

She threw the other fellow overboard. At first the poor parents did not like the disguised rich suitor, because they thought he might be a poor poet, painter or writer. She knew better, and told the old folks to mind their business.

That night he slipped on her beautiful neck a string of pearls worth $500. "I am a poor man," said he, "remember that."

CHAPTER V.

More Stuffing.

Namby pamby. Namby pamby. Namby pamby. Namby pamby.

CHAPTER VI.

Their Sentiments.

"You know more of the world than I, Augustus," said she. "Tell me, are there many people in the world?"

"Not many," said he.

"Where do the people in the world live?" she asked, confidingly.

"In winter on Fifth avenue; in summer at Newport, Long Branch, Saratoga and a few in Europe," said he.

"And are those all?" said she.

"All," said he, softly.

"Tell me," said she, in her silver tones, "how much must one be worth to be a gentleman or lady.

"At present not less than $1,000,000. In old times one might go in society for $500,000, but prices rule higher now. In fact, mere millionaires are but just tolerated in good society," said he.

He slipped on her finger a $1,000 diamond ring. "Remember, I am but a poor man," said he.

"I care not," said she. "You are good and noble, and those are qualities better than wealth."

CHAPTER VII.

Stuffing.

Namby pamby. Namby pamby. Namby pamby. Namby pamby.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Exciting Chapter.

They were married. He gave the village minister a $200 wedding fee.

"We go now," said he, "to meet my poor old mother and sisters. Our home is humble but clean. 'Twas scrubbed yesterday for the first time in years."

The pair came to New York. An elegant carriage received them at the depot. They drove up to the brown stone front on Fifth avenue.

It was all as she had expected.

"Dearest Augustus," said she, "how could you deceive me thus?"

The rest. More gold watches. Six Saratoga trunks full of dresses. Five entirely new switches. Family diamonds. Butler at the door. French maid. Another French maid. Solid crystal chamber sets. Frescoed and gilded parlors. An ivory clock worth $2,000. Haughty blue blood mother-in-law gives her another gold watch and chain.

CHAPTER IX.

Conclusion.

Namby pamby. Namby pamby. Namby pamby.

CHAPTER X.

Moral.

To all poor but amiable girls:
Go thou and do likewise.—*New York Graphic.*

Women and Gamblers.

It is an old story that women often try their luck on Wall street. They shouldn't, of course, but they do. And, as a rule, they fare just as other innocents do—come out shorn. The new style of gambling down there, the kind carried on in what the regular brokers call "bucket shops," is the favorite with the fair sex. It looks so like a sure thing that they are very easily caught by it. A "bucket shop" is a place where you can speculate on a margin as low as five dollars. There's a pool of twenty or thirty, all unknown to each other, perhaps, and the broker operates for all and divides the profit, if there is any, pro rata. His own commission is the only sure thing in the scheme. A woman who gave $400 to one of the bucket-shop men some time ago, to make a fortune for her, yanked him into court the other day to give an account of his stewardship. When she called for the fortune, he presented a sheet of paper covered all over with figures, and the only thing she could make out was that her money was all gone and she was in the broker's debt. Her first impulse was to murder him with a five dollar sun umbrella, but she restrained herself, as women always do in such cases, and got a lawyer to collar him instead. That looks very much like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire, but she said she was bound to get satisfaction, even if it cost her another $500. The oddest case of female stock gambling I know of is that of an up-town woman, who persuaded a broker of her acquaintance to buy her 100 shares of Lake Shore on a five per cent. margin. That is, she gave him $500 to carry the stock with. He advised her to let it alone, but she insisted and he bought the stock. Instead of going up the infernal thing went down, and was finally sold at a loss of $800. And what do you suppose the broker did? Why, he went and handed the woman back her $500 and stood the whole loss himself. That's the sort of broker I should like to patronize, but perhaps he wouldn't be so off-handed with me as he was with a handsome and decidedly stylish woman, young enough to have mischief in her eyes.—*New York Correspondence Detroit Free Press.*

An Interesting Plant.

The Victoria Regia, or the Queen Lily, is now developing at the Park conservatory. This plant is remarkable for the great size which it attains. No other specimen of this plant is known to exist in the United States, and this is the first attempt to propagate this species of water-lily in California. A number of its great leaves have reached their full size, the largest being about seven feet in diameter. Although a nice adjustment of the temperature of the water and air is necessary to bring the lily to perfection, yet, even under the most favorable conditions which could be produced artificially, the blossom often fails to make its appearance. On this account the stages of growth which precede and accompany flowering have been watched with keen interest by amateur botanists for the slightest indication of blossoming. In the midst of these hopes and fears a colossal bud, about the size of a small head of cabbage, made its appearance under the water a day or two ago, and is growing rapidly. The exact time of its attaining maturity is not known, but it will probably be in full bloom in three or four days. The flower opens only at night, and begins to unfold its petals about nine o'clock in the evening, to remain in bloom until sunrise. The Park commissioners announce that when the flower is in full bloom the park will be kept open in the evening, and that portion of the conservatory containing the lily will be illuminated, and ample facilities provided for the examination of this colossal flower. Two leaves of the Queen Lily will be placed on exhibition at the Mechanic's Fair, and will require for their transportation a frame eight feet wide and sixteen feet long.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The weather was getting cool and the empress told Peter that he had better get an additional grate while he was down town, but with his usual forgetfulness he came home without it, when his wife remarked, reproachfully: "Peter, the grate," and the cognomen stuck to him ever after.—*Griswold.*

AFTER LOST TREASURE.

The Vessel Containing Six Million Dollars in Coin and Jewels that Went to the Bottom of the Carribean Sea—Efforts to Recover the Treasure.

In 1815, when Spain was exerting all her powers to suppress the revolution in Venezuela, the 1,000-ton line-of-battle ship San Pedro Alcantara was dispatched from the mother country laden with ammunition of war and treasure to pay the army in Venezuela and the navy on the Spanish main. She had on board, as proven by the records preserved in the State archives in Madrid, $2,000,000 in gold coin packed in iron chests and $3,000,000 in silver packed in wooden chests. When the vessel arrived off La Guayra, the insurgent forces were threatening Caraccas, and the frightened merchants and clergy, fearing a sack of the city, hastened to place their wealth in the treasure hold of the San Pedro Alcantara for safe keeping. Bullion, gems, church ornaments and jewels, roughly estimated at $1,000,000, were thus added to the riches already aboard. The San Pedro Alcantara sailed from La Guayra to off the southern coast of the island of Margarita where she anchored between Cache and Cubagua, small islands to the south of Margarita. During a revel among the sailors, a fire was started by the upturning of a bowl of blazing punch, the flames communicating with a barrel of brandy. It is said the dry wooden vessel was speedily enveloped, and the fire soon became uncontrollable until it reached the power magazine, when a terrible explosion took place, shattering to fragments the after-half of the vessel, scattering far and wide over the waters the wealth of her treasure hold, and sacrificing the lives of 700 out of 1,000 men. All the foregoing is a matter of history established by undoubted authority; that remaining to be stated is a matter of knowledge to living witnesses. In 1864 a company in Baltimore undertook to recover the treasure. They worked three months on the wreck of the forward half of the vessel, and recovered about two thousand dollars in coin; the coin found there was only scattered silver dollars stuck into the wood work by the force of the explosion. Owing to the slow progress in recovering any of the treasure, many concerned in the expedition became dissatisfied with the way by which the wreck was worked. Thomas H. Folingsby, one of the divers, advanced a theory to the superintendent that the force of the explosion had thrown almost everything on the vessel aft; other divers coincided with him in his opinion. After changing the location of the schooner from which they worked a diving-bell to the place indicated by Folingsby, they succeeded after six months' work in recovering about $300,000 in silver coin. However, much more was recovered, as the divers secreted about themselves large sums of money. They also found jewels, of which they rendered no account. One man in particular picked up a diamond cross which was subsequently sold in New York for $13,000. Several of the divers finally stole the longboat and fled to La Guayra; they were, however, pursued and arrested, but as they had counter-claims for percentage, and the manager of the expedition was quite unpopular, the affair was compromised and they were set free, the expedition returning to Baltimore to refit and set out the second time. Owing, again, to difficulties between the superintendent and his divers, the expedition was compelled to return to Baltimore the second time and again refit. The third expedition was equally unsuccessful. Owing to a change in the Venezuelan government, a suspicion of pretended distrust and deception in the matter of royalty were taken advantage of to annul the grant.

An expedition from Providence took some $40,000, but was believed to be dishonestly managed and brought up in a row. Another small expedition got $18,000. Several attempts have been made since by incompetent and inefficient expeditions, all of which have got money, but owing to various circumstances have only been measurably successful, having been stopped by incompetency or avaricious dishonesty.

The latest was one sent out by a well-known New York capitalist in 1878. It failed, however, through the incompetency of the captain. The grant for exclusive working of the ground for a term of six years is now held by Mr. Folingsby, the diver before mentioned as directing the movement in 1846, which led to the recovery of $300,000. The ground to be worked is about two and a half miles from shore, in an almost land-locked roadstead; the water is from fifty to sixty feet deep; the bottom is sand, fourteen to thirty inches deep. At both ends of the roadstead there is very deep water, preventing, therefore, any accumulation of sand in the roadstead. The current is never more than two knots, which renders it an easy matter to work at the wreck the whole year. It is proposed to dredge the entire bottom for a sufficient radius to take up everything thrown out by the explosion. Dredges taking twenty-four square feet at each dip have been tried and work well. Experts contend that the iron chests containing the gold have afforded a solid break by the force of the explosion, and have consequently been thrown far off, while the silver hurled from the bursted boxes came down in a shower within a narrow radius, which accounts for the fact that only silver has been recovered. The last expedition—under Capt. Post, of the brig Gypsy—was compelled to return to the United States, as all employed suffered from the heat and bad drinking water taken aboard at the island of Margarita, so that work was impossible, and it may be said that the captain was the only one who escaped any illness.

Dog Versus Badger.

A highly exciting badger match took place near Shenandoah, Schuylkill Co., recently, says the Reading (Pa.) *Eagle.* The match was between David Donnelly's bull terrier "Dan" and a badger owned by Charles McCandish. The dog had to pull the badger out of an empty barrel to win. The dog weighed twenty-one pounds, but the badger tipped the scale at seventeen. The match took place in a stable, and was witnessed by about forty persons. McCandish arrived with his badger in a bag, and a few minutes later Donnolly with his dog. Three men were selected judges, and the rules were explained to them. According to the arrangements made Donnelly wagered that his dog would draw the badger out of the barrel in less than an hour. Donnelly was to handle his dog and McCandish the badger; but neither of the animals were to be touched when they were together. The dog was looked on as a certain winner. The badger was a weak and insignificant-looking little animal, but its eyes gleamed viciously, and its long glistening teeth snapped when it was taken out of the bag and placed on the ground. The badger, after eyeing the crowd, waddled complacently into a barrel that was fastened on its side in one corner of the stable. The badger was imported and is six years old. It has fought sixteen battles and been "drawn" four times in this country and twice in England.

When the dog was unchained, it approached the barrel and sniffed it suspiciously, but the badger's teeth snapped defiantly, and in a second "Dan" had entered and they were at it. The badger's tough hide and heavy coat of hair protected it greatly, and as it used its teeth and braced itself firmly against the side of the barrel, "Dan's" efforts to draw it out did not meet with much success. After twenty-two minutes' desperate fighting the dog's teeth slipped and it fell outside the barrel. Before it could reenter Donnelly seized the dog and attended to a number of ugly wounds on its face. At the same time McCandish was paying similar attentions to the badger.

Time being called again the dog bolted into the barrel like a shot, and after a brief struggle got the badger almost to its mouth, but by a sudden wrench the courageous little animal freed itself and got back before "Dan" could prevent it. It was now forty-five minutes since the fight had opened and the crowd began to think that "Dan" had anyhting but a soft contract. The dog was allowed to breathe twice during the remaining fifteen minutes, and each time it returned pluckily to the fray; but when the time expired it was still struggling in the barrel, and the badger was no nearer "drawn" than it had been when the struggle began. Five minutes extra time was allowed the dog, but it failed to defeat its resolute little opponent, and they were separated. The stakes were awarded to McCandish, who, after washing the badger returned it to the bag and the party dispersed. The dog received much more punishment than it gave. Those who witnessed the match say it was the most exciting fight they ever saw.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

The annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Saratoga, N. Y.

William Harloe, a prominent builder of New York city, and at present mayor of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has failed and made an assignment.

The boiler of the tugboat Essex exploded while the tug was moored at a pier in the East river, New York, and Leander Fuller, the fireman, was so terribly scalded that he died after suffering excruciating agony. The engineer was also dangerously scalded.

At Scranton, Pa., a locomotive belonging to the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company jumped the track and was precipitated over an embankment a distance of thirteen feet. John Blackwood, chief engineer of the company, and Daniel Vaughn, a brakeman, were killed, and several others were slightly injured.

On the third day of the races at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., the chief attraction was the free-for-all race for $3,000, in which Rarus and Hopeful were announced to appear; and much disappointment was caused when it was stated that Rarus had been sold by his owner, Mr. Conklin, to a New York gentleman for $36,000, and would not start. Mr. Conklin and the horse were then expelled from the track for not fulfilling their engagement.

The New York Board of Health has caused warrants to be issued against a number of persons who keep poultry on their premises contrary to the health regulations. In the basement of one house 300 ducks and 200 hens were found crowded together.

A Boston dispatch says the schooner Stephen Bennett, of Camden, Me., was seen bottom up near Phoenix Island. She sailed from Boston in ballast for Baltimore, and it is supposed was capsized in the recent great gale. She was in command of Captain George Bennett, part owner of the schooner, who lived at West Roxbury, Mass., and there were on board as passengers Mrs. Bennett, William Richards, aged eighteen, and Mr. Bennett, of Maine, nephew of the captain. Besides the persons named above, there were four seamen and a steward on the lost schooner.

At the State Convention of the New York Greenback party, held at Utica, Harris Lewis and John M. Wieting were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively by acclamation. The other nominations were: Secretary of State, P. McCann; Comptroller, John A. Shannon; Treasurer, Julian Winne; Attorney-General, George Wright. The platform adopted demands that the national bank currency shall be withdrawn and that all the money that is used by the people, whether gold, silver or paper, shall be issued by the general government, and be made a full legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, the volume of such money to be about $50 per capita, or sufficient to meet all the requirements of trade; that the established volume of the currency shall be increased from time to time in direct ratio with the increase in the business and population of the country, so as to maintain for the dollar as nearly as possible a uniform purchasing power; that all new issues of paper money shall be used to cancel the interest-bearing debt of the nation, to promote needed public improvements and to pay current expenses; that the surplus money now in the treasury of the nation shall be used to cancel interest-bearing debts; that the national government shall issue no more interest-bearing obligations, and that all outstanding bonds shall be paid and canceled at once; that postal savings banks shall be established; that taxation of property shall be equal; that salaries of public officers be reduced; that reliable statistics be collected to the end that labor may be fully and justly compensated; that equitable rates of railroad fares and transportation be established; that the Legislature pass a law giving to mortgagors of real estate the right of redemption for five years after sale; that laws be enacted to prevent land monopolies; that the State prison contract system be abolished; that no political assessments be permitted in the party on candidates for office or office holders; that the legal rates of interest be reduced; that debts due for labor done take the precedence of all other claims, that no more public lands be voted to corporations; that a tariff be established which shall protect American industry and manufactures, and that the government faithfully perform its pledges made to the Union soldiers by giving them 160 acres of land on being discharged, in fee simple, and an equitable payment per month of each soldier, according to the value of the full legal-tender dolar. Resolutions were also passed expressing sympathy with and extending the hand of fellowship to the workingmen's party of San Francisco and praising Denis Kearney.

The centennial of the revolutionary battle of Newtown was celebrated at Elmira, N. Y., with great enthusiasm. The governors of New York, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, and a number of prominent army officers, were present. A monument was unveiled and an address delivered by General Sherman. The day's proceedings terminated with a display of fireworks and a reception.

George W. Hardie, employed in the New York county clerk's office, was drowned in presence of his wife and sister while celebrating his forty-second birthday at Long Branch, N. J.

A monument to the memory of General Custer was unveiled at West Point. General N. P. Banks delivered the oration and John McCullough, the actor, recited "Custer's Last Charge."

During the first eight months of this year 76,809 emigrants arrived at the port of New York—an excess of 22,654 over the corresponding months last year.

A wild Texan steer escaped from a slaughter house in New York and created a panic on Fifth avenue by charging right and left, scattering pedestrians and vehicles in every direction. Before he was shot the brute tossed five men and one woman, and injured a child and two policemen.

A wonderful feat in marksmanship has been performed at the Columbia Rifle Range, West End, N. J. Mr. A. G. Holcombe scored thirty-seven consecutive bull's-eyes at 500 yards, and made 199 points out of a possible 200.

Charles Drews, oldest of the four men under sentence of death at Lebanon, Pa., for murdering an old man named Raber in order to get the insurance on his life, has made a full confession, telling how the crime was committed by his confederates.

Lena and Frederick William Susick, one and three years old, children of a painter living at Linden, N. J., died a few days ago from the effects of eating toadstools that had been gathered and cooked under the impression they were mushrooms. Other members of the family were also made very sick by partaking of the poisonous food.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray has a communication in the Boston papers denying that he went to San Francisco clandestinely in order to escape his creditors, but that he went there on business; that his debts are small, and he should have been able to meet his obligations had not his property been attached by impatient creditors; that his estate is valuable enough to pay all creditors and leave a surplus, and if not he will go to work and pay all he owes, and that he retires from public life, declining to remain in a service in which his motives are traduced and views misrepresented.

Western and Southern States.

Samuel H. Pembleton and William Roberts, while returning from Gallatin, Ill., to their homes near Walpole, were waylaid and assassinated. It is supposed they were murdered by persons with whom they had a lawsuit.

Henry Stuart and William Elliott were hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian Territory. Stuart was about one-sixteenth Choctaw blood, and about twenty-nine years old. When he was nineteen his parents moved to Hartford, Conn., and he attended the medical department of Yale College. At twenty-two years of age he was a surgeon on the steamers between New York and the isthmus and California. Later he traveled extensively in South America and Europe. In 1873 he married in Kansas, and soon after returned to the Nation to live. His crime was being accessory to the murder of Dr. Jones, of Caddo, whom he accused of causing his arrest for introducing liquor in the Nation. Elliott was of fine appearance, but of commonplace history. He was born in Ohio in 1847, and received a limited education. Several months ago he arrived at Muscogee and took up his residence in the house of a disreputable woman, where, in February, he murdered in cold blood a man named Brown, during a drunken carousal. Stuart was captured in Missouri; Elliott in the woods while asleep, near the scene of his crime.

General John B. Hood, a noted officer in the Confederate army, is dead in his forty-ninth year. He died in New Orleans of yellow fever, his death succeeding that of his wife by only a few days.

A Deadwood (Dakota) dispatch says Colonel N. A. Miles has arrived at Fort Keogh with his command, consisting of seven companies of the Fifth Infantry. He brought with him nearly 1,000 half-breeds, who have been furnishing arms and ammunition to Indians between the Yellowstone and the boundary line. He has cleared the country of all roving bands and driven Sitting Bull's followers across the American lines, besides breaking up the illicit traffic in arms and ammunition between the half-breeds and hostile Indians. The campaign has been very successful, considering the small loss to Colonel Miles.

The famous Whitehall gold mine on the narrow-gauge railroad near Fredericksburg, Va., formerly owned by Commodore Stockton, has been purchased by Boston capitalists, and operations will be resumed in October. Some years ago this mine yielded $146,000 in seven months.

The miners in the Cumberland (Md.) region struck because of the refusal of the coal companies to advance the rates for mining to fifty cents per ton. Over 2,000 miners and 500 laborers were thrown out of employment.

Charles De Young, the San Francisco newspaper proprietor who shot Kalloch, workingmen's candidate for mayor, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000.

During a heavy storm at New Orleans and vicinity, the orange crop was badly damaged and several coal boats were sunk. The damage done will reach $100,000.

Official returns of the Kentucky election give Governor Blackburn a majority of 43,917 and the rest of the State ticket somewhat smaller majorities. The Greenback candidate for Governor polled 18,954 votes.

Four boys, whose ages ranged from six to thirteen years, were run over by a freight train near St. Louis. They were loitering about the track when a switch engine moved down suddenly and caught them all. Henry Path had both legs cut off, one above, the other below the knee. John Goebel lost both legs below the knees. Richard Kopf had both legs badly mangled, but not entirely amputated, and Henry Reinhold had his right leg crushed. Path and Goebel were fatally injured.

Dudley Haskell, a young man employed in a law office at San Francisco, entered the cigar store of George Schwartz, a well-known local politician, and asked him to retract an offensive statement made at a public meeting the previous evening. Schwartz refused to retract, whereupon Haskell drew a pistol and shot him dead.

The Republicans of Minnesota, at their State convention in St. Paul, renominated Governor Pillsbury on a platform which heartily praises the Administration and its financial policy, favors the enactment of laws regulating the civil service, demands retrenchment in national and State governments, opposes monopolies, etc.

A heavy hurricane in and about Morgan City, La., did great damage, sinking two steamers and forty-five coal boats, blowing down a church, school-house, sawmill and other buildings, destroying much of the sugar cane and fruit crop and causing an estimated pecuniary loss of $200,000.

From Washington.

Washington dispatches to the New York papers assert that General Grant is to become president of a company formed to build an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua. Admiral Ammen, who represented the United States at the recent canal congress in Paris, and who opposed De Lessep's plan for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, has written a letter stating that General Grant will accept the presidency of the Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal Company.

A decision of the Attorney-General relative to the arrears of pensions affects favorably about 15,000 soldiers in the different Soldiers' Homes. The amount involved is about $1,500,000, which, according to the decision, goes to the soldiers and not to the Homes.

The Secretary of War says that our government did all that was required under international law years ago in sending a commission to treat with Sitting Bull and request him to return to the United States. At this time he was in Canadian territory, and he refused to accept the proposition made by General Terry and Commissioner Lawrence. The Canadian officials have since assumed the responsibilty of taking care of our refugee Indians, and if they prove troublesome the burden rests upon them. No demand can now be made upon the United States to receive back Sitting Bull and his followers.

The Treasury Department has placed $15,000,000 in gold to the credit of the superintendent of the Assay Office in New York, to be used in payment for foreign gold and gold bars now being received by European steamers, in payment of balances due this country. This is the largest amount probably ever required for that purpose.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has prepared a statement showing that the number of gallons of spirits produced during the fiscal year of 1879 was 71,892,617, against 56,103,053 in 1878, showing an increase for 1879 of 15,789,564 gallons.

The debt statement issued shows the decrease of debt for August to be $3,527,395.93. The following is the Treasury statement:

Cash in the Treasury	$243,696,228 40
Gold certificates	15,128,700 00
Silver certificates	3,281,850 00
Currency certificates	35,175,000 00
Refunding certificates	4,396,500 00
Legal tenders outstanding	346,681,016 00
Fractional currency outstanding	15,762,064 96

The payments from the Treasury by warrants during the month of August, 1879, were as follows:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$4,218,733 80
On account of war	3,019,774 43
On account of navy	1,111,773 61
On account of Interior (Indians and pensions)	9,847,009 13
Total	$18,197,290 97

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

The total number of standard silver dollars coined during the month of August was 2,787,050, making an aggregate of 40,237,050 coined to September 1.

Up to September 1 the receipts of refunding certificates for conversion into four per cent. bonds aggregate $35,706,000.

The total issues of the four per cent. loan by the Treasury Department up to September 1 amount to $740,795,300, leaving 726,700 not yet disposed of.

Foreign News.

Sir Rowland Hill, originator of the cheap postage system, is dead in his eighty-fifth year. Sir Rowland was the son of a schoolmaster at Birmingham, England, where he was born in 1795. His project for a uniform penny postage system became a law on the 17th of August, 1839, and he was given a temporary office to enable him to carry out the law. In 1844 a subscription for a testimonial to him reached the amount of $65,000. He was knighted in 1869, and given a parliamentary grant of $100,000, the first Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford.

Eighty English farmers who are dissatisfied with the agricultural prospects in England have sailed from Liverpool for Texas.

Two bands of insurgents have made their appearance in different parts of Cuba, and all the troops available have been sent against them.

The Swedish steamer Nordenskjold has been lost on the coast of Japan. The officers and crew were saved. The Nordenskjold was fitted out for the express purpose of going to the assistance of the Nordenskjold Arctic expedition, and sailed from Maelo, Sweden, on the 3d of June for the Arctic regions, well equipped for a voyage of two years. Her commander had instructions to follow the course of Professor Nordenskjold's exploring ship Vega, from which no tidings have been received for more than a year, and if found to aid her crew, and if disabled to take her place.

The *Los Debates* (Madrid newspaper) recommends that Spain should free all the slaves in her dependencies, and to substitute a seven years' period of slavery.

Mr. Longman, the last of the original partners in the eminent firm of English publishers, is dead.

A Geneva (Switzerland) correspondent reports that a carriage containing a party of American tourists, driving from Martigny to Chamounix, was overturned. A lady named Mrs. Wright, of New York, fell into a gorge and was killed.

The sculling match at Halifax, N. S., between Smith, of that place, and Wallace Ross, of St. John, was won by the former.

A Paris dispatch says fifteen persons have been killed and many more injured by an explosion of fire-damp in the coal mines at Bonchamp, France.

Reports received by the Italian ministry of agriculture indicate that the crops this year will be poor. The wheat crop is equal only to a third of that of 1878.

News of The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

Life in Memphis is described as being only a little more wholesome than death. Yellow flags are displayed at every turn and crossing. The hospital sign was counted in eight places along one short square a few days ago, and since then two others have been added. The curfew bell now tolls at nine o clock and after that hour the streets are deserted. In the last epidemic a crowd of nurses and doctors kept the town alive. In this epidemic the only sign of life is the encampment of colored troops on the bluff. The reveille and the five o'clock matinee, when the band plays, are, as a correspondent says, "the cheerful characteristics of the present campaign. Fire alarms last week relieved the monotony, but since the watchfulness of the authorities has been redoubled even the torch doesn't flicker."

Among the recent deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans occurs the name of Mrs. Annie Marie Hood, wife of General J. B. Hood, of the Confederate army, who lives in an elegant mansion where the surroundings are of the best.

A recent Washington dispatch says: "Much anxiety is expressed at the headquarters of the National Board of Health with regard to the state of affairs in New Orleans. The fever seems to be spreading, and to be in a dangerous locality. The National Board has received a telegraphic dispatch from there for additional aid, and has sent $10,000 to the health authorities of the State, to be used in the work of isolation and disinfection. The National Board also telegraphed to Dr. Bemiss to spare no effort to stamp out the disease if possible. Should the fever continue to spread, New Orleans will be shut in under the rules of the board, very much as Memphis now is. It will not be practicable to empty New Orleans, or to established camps, as was done at Memphis; but there is much reason to hope that the disease may be more perfectly controlled by sanitary measures in the former city than in the latter."

A Memphis dispatch to the New York *Herald* says: "Up to date 873 cases of fever have officially been reported to the Board of Health—453 white and 420 colored. The total number of deaths foot up 233—whites, 183; colored, 50. The per centum of deaths among the whites as compared with the colored is startling—while but twelve per cent. of the blacks have died over forty per cent. of the whites have paid the death penalty. Some physicians in the beginning of the epidemic were of the opinion that the present type of fever was not so malignant as that of last year. The figures above will not now justify such conclusions. When it is taken into consideration that the spread of fever has been gradual this season and that all the benevolent associations have been better prepared to nurse the sick and give them proper attention, the death rate is alarming. There is also another noticeable feature connected with the present epidemic. Many who passed unscathed through the dreadful scenes of 1874 have been prostrated, and again instances are numerous of persons who have been stricken in previous years suffering an attack of the fever. The weather has been sultry all day. To-night at eight o'clock a steady rain began falling."

Malarial Origin of Yellow Fever.

It is a noticeable fact, says a New York paper, that there is very little difference of opinion among physicians who have practiced medicine in yellow fever districts, and have had the advantage of long and careful observation, as to the malarial origin of that terrible scourge. The elder Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, than whom no man had a larger experience, always maintained that yellow fever was one of the malarial group of diseases, and differed from intermittent and remittent only in the violence of the attack. Dr. Blair holds the same opinion in his admirable treatise. Watson in his "Institutes," and Condie in his "Notes on Watson's Institutes," make no question on the subject. But one of the most suggestive illustrations of this view occurs in Dr. Ferguson's celebrated work on malarial diseases. It is a general observation that in malarious districts agues and remittent fevers are more common in hot and dry than in cold and humid seasons. Temperature appears to be the factor which mainly determines the differences observed in the malarial group of diseases at different elevations and at different seasons of the year. In the more elevated districts of the West Indies, intermittents are common; lower down, with an increase in the mean temperature, remittents are the rule, and in the lowest and hottest districts the fever is continued. In 1816, says Ferguson, the British garrison of English Harbor, Antigua, was disposed in three separate barracks, situated on fortified hills surrounding the dockyard. One of these barracks occupied Monk's hill, an eminence 600 feet above the level of the marshes. The other two were situated upon the ridge at the respective elevations of 500 and 300 feet. So dangerous were the marshes below that it often happened to a well-acclimated soldier, coming down from Monk's hill, and mounting night-guard in perfect health, to be taken with furious delirium while standing sentry, and to die within thirty hours after being carried to the barracks. The yellow skin and black vomit were almost invariably among the prominent symptoms in these cases. Among the officers, women and drummers on Monk's hill who never descended to the marshes, there was not a single case of fever during the whole summer. Seventeen men were quartered in the lower ridge barrack, 300 feet above the marshes, but were not required to perform night duty at the dockyard. Every one of these men had remittent fever, but no case of black vomit occurred among them. Thus, in the same place, at the same time, the malaria in the level plain caused a continued fever, identical in rapidity and symptoms with yellow; at an elevation of 300 feet the type was remittent, and at 600 feet there were either light agues or no disease at all.

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The honest workingmen of the country, many of whom have large and increasing families to support, have been the chief sufferers from the great financial pressure under which we have labored for the last few years. Diminished wages have not been attended by a corresponding diminution in price of everything which the workingman needs. Rents, fuel, food and clothing are cheaper, but these do not constitute all his necessities. It is sometimes necessary for him to employ a lawyer or physician, yet the fee rates of physicians and lawyers are as high as they were in "flush" times. Yet cheap medicines are as necessary as cheap rents or fuel. Cheap medicines are not necessarily poor medicines. It must be obvious to every intelligent person that medicines, compounded and put up at wholesale, can be sold at much lower rates then when retailed from the doctor's pill bags. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have completely restored persons who have spent hundreds of dollars in vainly seeking relief from private practitioners, and all at a very slight expenditure.

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Sheep	02½ @	03½
Lambs	04½ @	05½
Hogs—Live	03⅝ @	04
Dressed	04⅜ @	04¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 0 @	4 85
Western, good to fancy	4 40 @	5 85
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 10½ @	1 11
White State	1 11 @	1 11
Rye—State	67 @	67
Barley—Two Rowed State	70 @	70
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	44½ @	46½
Southern Yellow	46½ @	46½
Oats—White State	32 @	38
Mixed Western	27 @	32½
Hay—Retail grades	70 @	80
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt.	40 @	45
Hops—State, 1878	07 @	18
Pork—Mess	8 60 @	8 60
Lard—City Steam	05 85 @	05 85
Petroleum—Crude 04⅞ @ 05½	Refined—	06½
Wool—State and Penn. XX	36 @	36
Butter—State Creamery	16 @	17½
Dairy	13 @	16
Western Creamery	09 @	15
Factory	15 @	17½
Cheese—State Factory	05 @	10½
Skims	01 @	02½
Western Factory	03½ @	05½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	15 @	15½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	5 35 @	5 50
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 08 @	1 08
Amber	1 10 @	1 10
Rye—State	58 @	61
Corn—State Yellow	47 @	47½
Oats—Mixed	31 @	34
Butter—Creamery Extra	17 @	19
Cheese—New York Factory	05½ @	05¾
Petroleum—Crude 05 @ 05	Refined,	0 ¾
BUFFALO.		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	4 75 @	5 25
Wheat—Red Winter	1 01 @	1 01
Corn—New Western	40 @	40
Oats—State	36 @	6
Barley—Two Rowed State	65 @	75
BOSTON.		
Beef—Cattle, live weight	04½ @	04¾
Sheep	04½ @	05½
Hogs	04½ @	04½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat.	6 00 @	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	50 @	51
Oats—Extra White	40 @	43
Rye—State	67 @	70
Wool—Washed, Combing & Delaine	39 @	40
Unwashed, " "	28 @	29
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